

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XXII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1921.

NUMBER 10

## Hosiery Shippers: For Strength and Economy Use Fibre

### Use this Case to Save on Freight

Its light weight makes it more economical than wooden boxes—and it enables you to cut down substantially on freight costs.

Fibre is stronger and safer than wood, is cheaper in first cost and costs less to ship. Fibre, too, is just as easy a case to pack.

And with no danger of injury to the hands, fibre cases are more quickly handled than wood. That means faster shipments.

### Andrews Solid Fibre Containers

Made of high grade, shock-resisting material that seals tight and *stays* tight. Their smooth, even surface makes hooks unnecessary and insures careful handling all along the line. Damage, losses en route and resulting claims are reduced to the barest minimum. Accurately scored and slotted—always true in shape and dimensions.

Andrews Cases are not only good cases—they possess real advertising value. The Andrews staff of skilled designers and printers, with a modern and completely equipped printshop at their elbows, produce results of a highly distinctive character. Your trade-mark or any other desired matter can be reproduced exactly as you designate.

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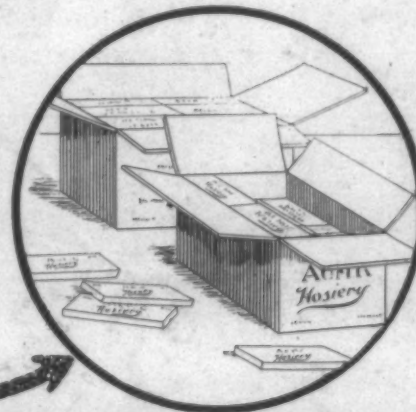
Ask for quotations and complete information on Andrews Solid Fibre Containers and judge for yourself their many advantages. A letter to us today will pay you big tomorrow. Write!

### O. B. ANDREWS CO.,

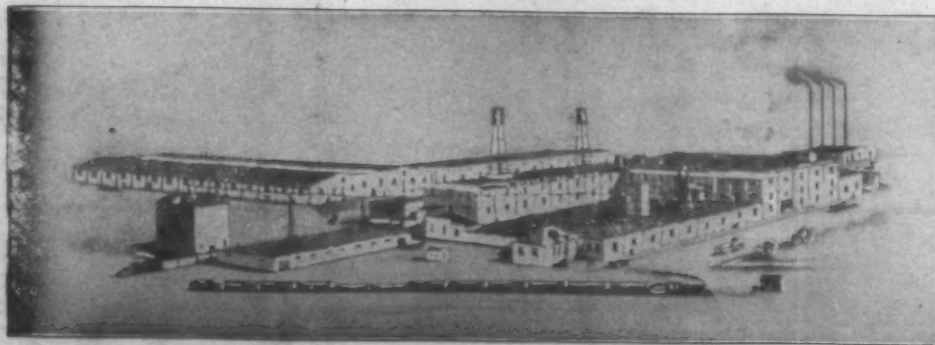
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The only concern in the world manufacturing every kind and style of wooden, wirebound, corrugated fibre, solid fibre and pasteboard cartons and containers, and owning its own paper mills & sawmills.

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It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

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COLUMBUS, OHIO

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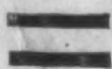
James H. Maxwell, Greenville, S. C.

J. J. Her, Greenville, S. C.

D. H. Wallace, Birmingham, Ala.



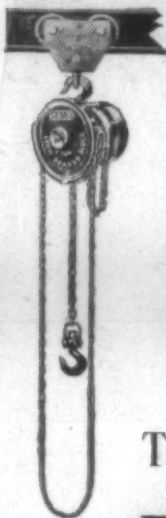
Five Men and a Hand-Truck



equal



One Man and a Yale Spur-Gear Chain Block on a I beam trolley.



AND the one man with the Yale equipment will perform the same work in the Safest Way, take up less working space, and do it quicker.

The Yale Spur-Gear Block is the *safest*, speediest, portable hand hoist.

**"From Hook-to-Hook-a-Line-of-Steel"**

The new Yale catalog shows you many ways to save money and increase production in your plant by using Yale Chain Blocks and Electric Hoists.

*Let us send you your copy*

Textile Mill Supply Co.



# Textile Mill Supply Co.

INCORPORATED 1898

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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## Why buy a second hand Extractor?



You would probably be buying an old worn out machine that some one has discarded for a better extractor—probably a "Hercules-Electric."

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You would spend your good money and yet have an old machine that requires excessive labor and power to operate and it is always likely to break down, meaning far greater losses in your production.

### Why not replace that old Extractor now?

You will insure yourself against production losses.  
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*Install a 'Hercules-Electric' and play safe!*

**East Jersey Pipe Company, Paterson, N. J.**





## When the Mill Boss Spoke His Mind to the Manager . . . . .

"What's wrong with this blamed plant, anyway?" asked the mill manager.

"Here it is Tuesday—two dozen sets of frames idle, and fifty others out of commission half the time because the operators don't seem to be on the job."

And then Bill Brown, the Mill Boss, spoke his mind to the manager.

"I'll tell you what's wrong—these women are plumb tuckered out—yes—terday was wash-day. It's simply more than a body can stand, that's all—what this town needs is a good laundry that will take this washing off these women's hands."

And that's what planted the idea of an American Mill Village Laundry in the manager's mind.

It's more than an idea now—it's an established fact.

And 400 mill village families know for the first time in their lives the joy and peace that come with freedom from wash-day stew and toil and fret.

The women-folk are at the mill every working day, cheerful, alert, on the job. And when pay-day comes they receive a full envelope—there's so much more in it than there used to be that the little paid out for laundry makes no impression.

As for the mill, it has gained freedom from wash-day lay-offs—and is securing dividends as well from its American Mill Village Laundry.

If wash-day lay-offs and inefficient help are a handicap in your plant an American Mill Village Laundry will interest you. Let us tell you about it, without any obligation upon your part. A card from you will suffice.

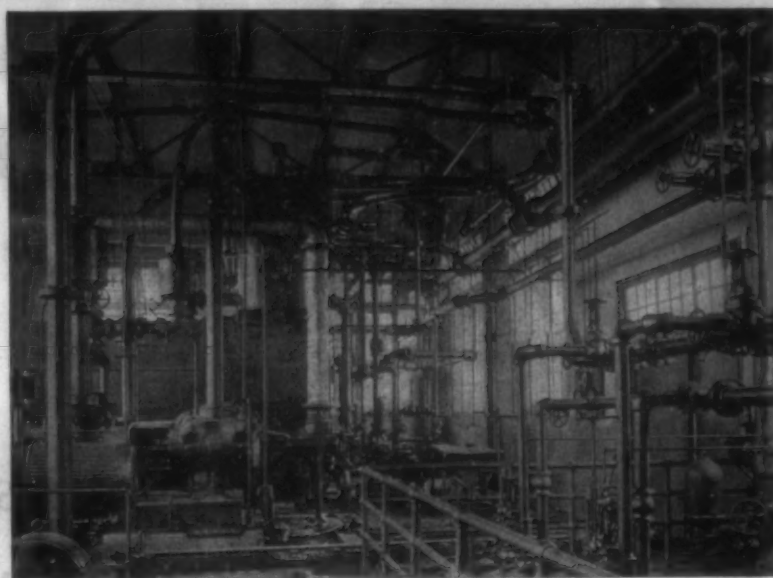
## The American Laundry Machinery Company

Specialty Department N

CINCINNATI, OHIO



This composite factory group shows the manufacturing plant of The American Laundry Machinery Company, the world's largest producer of laundry equipment, and originator of the American Mill Village Laundry. The service of this organization is sold with every American Mill Village Laundry installation.



This job comprehends everything from a fence railing to separators, pumps and feed-water heaters, air compressors and engines

## Industrial Piping

Piping certain kinds of apparatus is very often a study of the use of space. A lot of this study is occasioned by the fact that piping in any initial building program is given scant consideration.

If as much consideration were given as is applied to machinery layouts and building plans, piping costs would be more satisfactory.

We do Pipe Bending

Power Plant Piping

Parko Joints (Van Stone Type)

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Piping in General

Constructive, creative, imaginative work can be applied to anything and when applied will be respected and sought.



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*Engineers & Contractors*  
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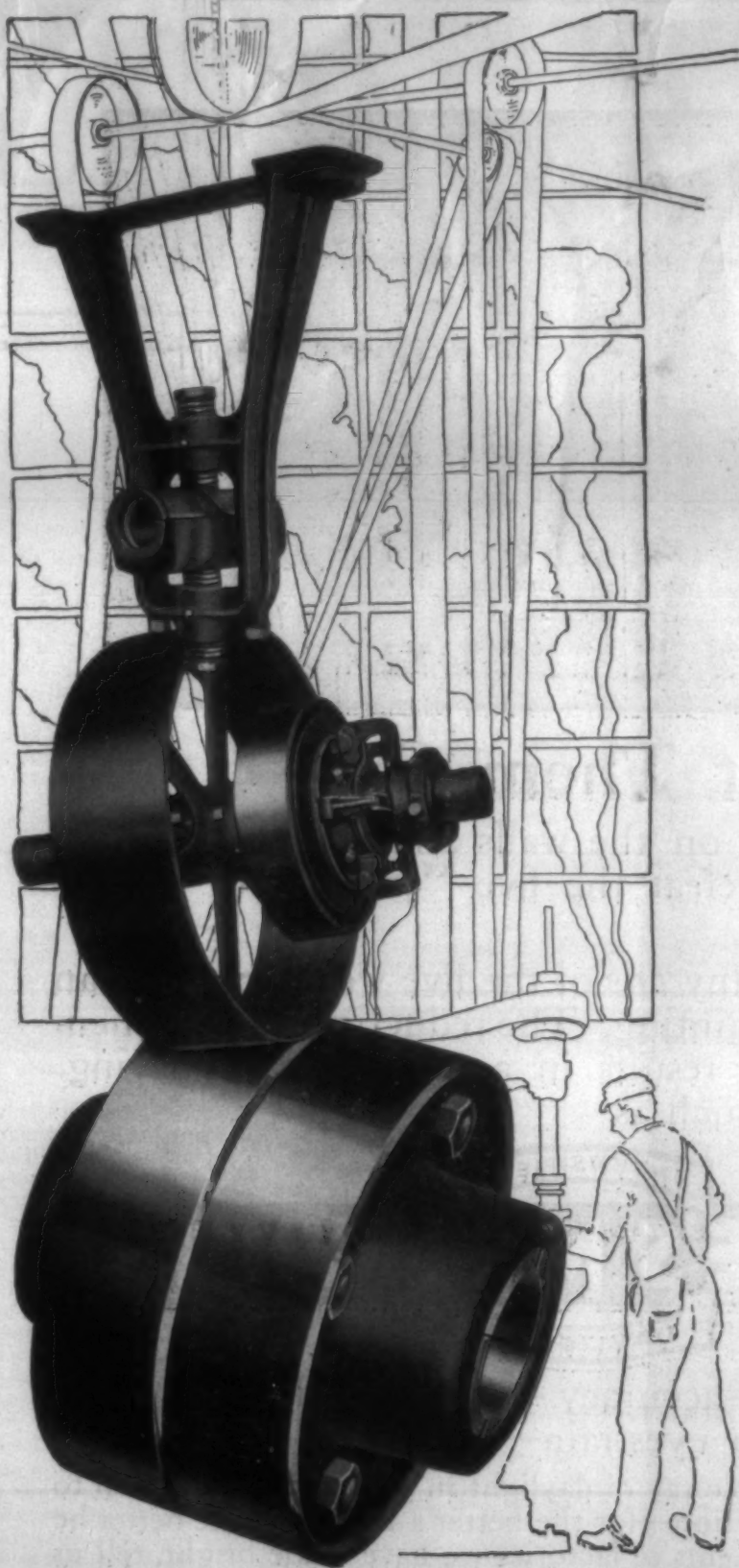
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Designed on  
Time-Tried Principles

In designing and selecting power transmission appliances, as in everything else, experience is the best teacher. We've been specializing on this class of service for 64 years. We know **which** appliances meet every condition to the best advantage and **why**. Our transmission appliances are designed on time-tried principles and our engineers are well qualified to judge which of these principles applies to the solution of any new problem presented. Their services are freely at your disposal.

The **WOOD** line is complete to the last detail and endorsed by its performances in every department of every class of mill.

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SONS CO.**

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**SHAFTING-COUPPLINGS  
HANGERS-CLUTCHES  
PULLEYS-ROPE DRIVES**



## Paint Them Out!

A *good* White Paint on the walls and ceilings of your mill will help to defeat the five "enemies of profit" listed above.

The elimination of any *one* of the five would more than pay for the cost of painting. The reduction of *all* of them effected by painting results in a much greater saving. A *good* white paint such as

INTENSIFIES  
**CHAFFEE'S MILL WHITE**  
 DAYLIGHT

means more light—accuracy—better and more work—less accidents—no eyestrain—and more profits.

It intensifies every available ray of daylight in your shop and puts it to work speeding up production—for the better a man sees, the better he works. And superintendents of factories we have made bright, tell us that all their workers are better satisfied—stick to their jobs. Manufacturers must depend more and more on women workers. They will not work in dingy rooms, but flock to factories modernized and bright with CHAFFEE'S MILL WHITE.

*Write today for Paint Panel and Descriptive Booklet*

**Thomas K. Chaffee Co., Providence, R. I.**



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME XXII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1921.

NUMBER 10

## Industry In Government

*\*(By Edward T. Pickard, Chief Textile Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)*

Those of you who have had opportunity during the past few months to observe the trend in administrative circles have been gratified to discover the increasing part that business men have in government affairs. We see this evidenced in many branches of the Government, but especially in those departments having to do with the business or creative functions of the Government.

Especially is this true of the Department of Commerce. A new virility and enthusiasm is encountered at every hand. Instead of being a huge filing case for Government statistical data, it is now chiefly concerned with the business aspects of the country's problems.

Secretary Hoover, as an indication of his recognition of the importance of having the different industries and business men connected with those industries interest themselves in Government functions, has, during the past few months, recognized his department, until now it is the great business arm of the Government. New commodity departments have been created, administered and staffed by men taken from their particular industries. A division of commercial law, transportation and communication, banking and finance are now also functioning in the interest of business men. The Geographical Divisions, dealing mainly with the economic aspects of their territories, have been expanded and increased in utility.

For the first time the business man may come to Washington with assurance of finding some one who understands his individual problems and who will know how to place the resources of the Government at work in their solution. It is accordingly quite obvious that these new divisions and new activities are designed primarily for the benefit of the various industries of the United States.

All thinking men will recognize that as our domestic and foreign trade is increased through the medium of Government sympathy and assistance the benefits are accrued,

*\*Address delivered at the fall meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at Boston.*

not alone to the industries, but to the Government in larger revenues, prestige, and international understanding.

### Functions of the Textile Division.

You, gentlemen, are chiefly concerned with the Textile Division. I shall not take up your time in fully explaining the functions and scope aims through the medium of the of our new division, as doubtless you have been acquainted with its press and your trade associations. I do, however, want to emphasize that we are staffed by executives from our own business family and that we shall hold ourselves at all times ready to exert ourselves to the limit in bringing together the needs of the textile industry and the resources of the Government.

The Textile Division is already functioning and has been able in the short time of its existence to perform several very valuable services not alone to individuals but to the whole industry.

This is illustrated by one instance of note. Our Commercial Attache in Havana was able to communicate certain important information to the Department, which when brought to the attention of a group of New York textile exporters whose merchandise interests in Havana were valued in excess of six million dollars, were able to effect certain preventative measures saving them from large possible losses.

Now as to the future, I am very glad, indeed, to bring the message to you that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, while optimistic as to the extension of our foreign trade, does not wear the cloak of the false prophet. Too many men of affairs and in high places of authority have in the past few years attempted to prognosticate the future practically with uniformly disastrous results. Each individual will have to reach his own conclusions based upon the most reliable sources of research and study, and not upon the loud voices of the self-seeking prophet.

You may safely be assured that the bureau will carefully avoid all tendencies to guess what time may bring forth. On the other hand, it considers as one of its highest duties to make careful and exhaustive researches into industrial, financial, and economic questions and to analyze and interpret these for the benefit of the industry.

I said that the bureau was optimistic in its views upon the future of America's foreign trade and this optimism is based upon the kind of studies and conclusions above referred to.

Our enthusiasm is not that of the optimist recently described as "seeing a light where there is no light," nor of the pessimist who "blows that light out." We want no false predictions or predilections and shall consider our objective well achieved if we can assist in the guidance of the business man in the formulation of a "safe and sane" business policy.

While we have great encouragement for the future of America's foreign commerce, we are not always expecting to find amazingly better times "just around the corner." Our exhaustive informational resources, chiefly through the medium of more than six hundred agents in all parts of the world, enables us to have a pretty good picture of conditions as they actually exist.

We, therefore, know that with political upheavals, depreciated and fluctuating currencies, nationalistic tendencies, and dissipated resources the world is not yet in a position to produce and consume on what might be called a normal basis.

A few years ago it used to be that exporting from the United States involved the manufacturer's inclination to sell and the consumer's ability to pay cash; assuming competitive prices, of course. Now, however, the problem is one of great multiplicity. Inseparably bound up in the consideration of America's future foreign trade are the questions of internal purchasing power, fluctuating exchanges, low value of foreign moneys, political considerations, refunding of foreign debts, reparations, the tariff question, and, if I may say so, the limitation of armaments. You will accordingly see, to say the least, that this is a very engrossing subject. Solutions will be found, however, and I can say with conservative assurance that America today stands in an excellent position to gain her proper share of the world's commerce.

### International Position of the Textile Industry.

So far as the textile industry is concerned we are, indeed, in a fortunate position as compared with other countries. The activity of our mills is fast reaching a satisfactory

state, while latest reports from abroad indicate a disastrous continuing inoperation. We learn that strikes in Northern France which were expected to be settled by the middle of October are continuing and that the masters are now threatening a lockout. Three months' consumption and production is irretrievably lost, with stocks and visible supplies of cotton on hand of 375,000 bales against 210,000 bales a year ago. In Italy also there have been strikes in the textile factories in certain districts recently settled by an additional eight per cent reduction instead of the 20 per cent demanded by the employers.

Fluctuating exchanges and cotton prices have had a tendency practically to curtail the interest of foreign buyers, and we observe that even old Bohemia, now Czecho-Slovakia, is in the throes of a buyers' strike. That is to say, the consumer whose paper money is steadily depreciating will not pay the constantly advancing prices of commodities.

### Effect of German Competition.

We want to take this occasion to once again jump with both feet upon the bugaboo of German competition, notwithstanding that such competition in many instances is very real and potent. In certain of their manufactured articles which do not require imported raw materials to any considerable extent, they, indeed, are for the time being able to put out their goods at astonishingly low prices. Probably one important reason for this, which is generally lost sight of, is that the internal purchasing power of the mark does not keep immediate pace with its lower value as an exchange medium. Accordingly, foreign buyers who purchase marks at lowering exchange rates are able to buy German products still appraised at the internal value of the mark. This is a situation which is bound to adjust itself sooner or later, and when the mark begins to appreciate in value as an exchange medium, one may exercise liberal imagination in reaching conclusions as to the resulting effect.

Our assurances for an important development in America's foreign trade rests not with immediate abnormal conditions, but rather in the months to come. The whole world is sick and we must exercise the  
(Continued on Page 27.)



# Mechanical Ventilation of Dyehouses

There is still far too few really efficiently constructed dyehouses, but fortunately the old open slated or open tiled roofs are of the past, according to J. E. Brierley, writing in the Society of Dyers and Colourists. Yet it is really astonishing what mistakes architects and others make in the construction of buildings to suit particular purposes. Within the past few years the writer has seen several new dyehouses and laundries with iron roof principals and at least two with corrugated iron roofs. Anything more unsuitable it would be difficult to imagine.

The dyehouse of the past (and there still are far too many to-day) was a damp, dark, gloomy place without light from windows, the floor covered with puddles, and the condensation dripping from the roof and cold water pipes. Frequently it was not possible to see two yards, and competent superintendence was out of the question. These conditions are fast disappearing, and it is slowly being realized that more and better work can be done, with less damage to goods in process, in a building that is well lighted, well ventilated and free from floating steam, and with reasonably dry floors and ceilings. Such a place is much more desirable for a man to work in, both from considerations of health and amount of work he will be able to do.

The change has been gradual and has been brought about—

(1) By employers who are keenly alive to their own and their workpeople's interests.

(2) By the requirements of the trade unions;

(3) By the demands of the factory inspectors;

(4) By the greater skill of the ventilating engineer, who has frequently shown that no matter how bad a dyehouse may be it can be kept clear of steam and condensation in any weather.

## Construction of Dyehouses.

A. W. Benoit recently read a paper before the American Society of Engineers on this subject, and it was full of useful pointers. He maintained that brick is the best material for the walls and that the roof principals should be of timber; we would add that the slates should be lined with match boarding. No exposed steel or iron should be used in the construction, and timber windows are much better than iron, because of the corrosion due to moisture and acid fumes. The timber should be as free from resin as possible, as this is likely to drop and damage materials. The floor should be made from vitrified brick set in cement mortar and should be at such a height that the drainage to river or sewers is by gravitation.

If there is any choice of position, the foreman's office should be on the north side of the building, so that he can have a good light for matching purposes.

The position of the building in its relation to other buildings used to be a great factor, because if a one-

story dyehouse was built alongside a high factory, there was sure to be trouble with the ventilation when the wind blew against the factory; but a mechanical steam absorption plant will clear any room. Now the questions that need be taken into consideration are the continuous progress of the work, the drainage and the lighting.

## Ventilation.

Dyehouse ventilation is a big subject, but it is vital to the successful working of a dyehouse and deserves a great deal more attention than it usually gets. Obscurity of vision is not chiefly due to steam in suspension, but to the condensation of the moisture in the saturated air when it comes in contact with cold roof, walls, piping, etc. This causes the fog. It is often attempted to clear the fog by means of exhaust fans fixed in either gables or roof, and while this plan will remove the hot air it does not keep the lower part of the room clear of steam. The air is necessary to replace that driven out by the fans comes in at the windows, doors and other inlets, and as soon as this cold air comes into contact with the warmer saturated air in the dyehouse, more fog and more condensation is the certain result.

Another plan is to place large wooden hoppers over the machines and other sources of steam with a direct outlet from each hood taken well above the roof. This gives fairly good results in summer, but in winter, when cold air is drawn into the room to replace that going out through the hoods, with the steam, it is not so satisfactory. Besides the hoods interfere considerably with the lighting. Some very large dyehouses have been ventilated quite successfully, without the use of hoods over the machines, by means of warm air blown in near the roof and also delivered in large quantities through suitable wooden ducts about seven feet from the floor. The roof is kept dry and there is no fog up to seven feet from the floor, but above this there is generally a slight fog caused by the steam which is moving upward to the outlet.

The system which gives the most certain results is to place hoods over the large and hot sources of steam, and distribute warm air throughout the room to produce a slight pressure by means of blowing-in fans. This prevents any cold air from coming into the room and causes the steam to discharge directly up through the outlets, keeping the roof free from condensation and the room free from visible vapor.

The air is furnished by a suitable fan, which draws fresh air from the outside and discharges it over a sectional heater that is so constructed that any number of sections can be used so as to give the right temperature. The air is then distributed about the room by a system of ducts. During the summer months the apparatus is kept in operation without steam on the heater with great ben-

efit to the workpeople. With a room clear of all condensation or visible steam, motor driving may be used with perfect safety.

One superficial foot of boiling water in an open vat gives off about one pound of moisture per hour, and the ventilating plant must be of sufficient capacity to absorb all the moisture given off from every source.

## Dust Removing.

The efficient removal of dust means greater efficiency of men and machines. It has been proved time and again that the output of a worker is increased when working under healthful atmospheric conditions. Freedom from dust is also conducive to less wear and friction, and hence longer life for machinery. One of the most important methods of eliminating fire and health hazards from any industry is the provision of a suitable and adequate system of ventilation, to properly remove dust, gases, vapors and fumes arising from the various processes used in the particular industry; this system may be local, general or a combination of both.

Probably in no direction has greater progress been made than in localizing ventilation. Not only have the methods been improved but they have been extended to many additional branches of industry. Special attention has been given to removing and collecting the dust at the point of origin in all dusty processes. It is a mistake to allow a room to be filled with dust and then exhaust it with a fan; obviously a much better plan is to hood or box in the source of the trouble and exhaust the limited space of the hood.

Generally speaking, for the removal of dust a keen draught is required. Pressure fans should be employed since, though requiring more power to drive them, such fans can work against considerable pressure and smaller ducts may be used. On the other hand, where large volumes of air are to be removed, large propeller fans can be more economically employed, but with such fans attention to the sectional area of the ducts is of great importance.

For collecting and settling the dust after being discharged by the fan various plans are available. Very often with dust of no commercial value, a chamber as large as possible fitted with baffle screens of canvas is used, and although dependent on the frequent changes of direction of the air, and the space allowed for expansion, it is fairly effective. In this method the chamber has to be cleared out at intervals. A much better scheme, where the dust is not abrasive, is to use a cyclone collector or a number of cyclones, depositing the dust into bags. Several forms of automatic dust settling machines are now in use, in which the air escapes through canvas that is either mechanically squeezed or shaken.

The aim of the ventilating engineer is to maintain the purity of the air in a room, no matter how

large or what number of people are present or what processes are being carried on. If fresh air were colored blue and when it became foul it blushed a delicate pink, we should be able to deal with it better. There are quite a number of works where there would be a good deal of blushing. At present, unfortunately, we know very little as to the behavior of air. If we could only see it, many things which now puzzle us would be made clear.

## Heating.

During cold weather the artificial heating of factories in which chemicals are manufactured or used is essential to prevent the freezing of liquids contained in the tanks, pipes, vats, and machines used in the various processes, and to provide comfort for the employees. While certain processes generate sufficient heat to keep the air of the factory at a comfortable temperature, the majority of factories must be heated by means of stoves, steam pipes, or radiators, or by means of the indirect system of heating in which the circulation of warm air combines heating with ventilation. Small factories and workshops where there is no dust can be very well warmed and ventilated by automatic means, that is, without the use of fans.

Where the manual labor is considerable, a temperature of 52 deg. F., when the outside temperature is 32 deg., is quite enough for comfort, but when no muscular exertion is required, the aim should be to maintain a temperature of 60 deg. Ventilation and warming may be arranged in several different ways. The extraction method alone is not often nowadays used for factory buildings. There is always a danger of the air supplied being admitted from undesirable sources and also the difficulty of securing an equal distribution of fresh air throughout the room.

Modern factories are, as a rule, built one story high and usually cover a large area. It is not possible to keep the air fresh and sweet in the centre of such works with ordinary inlets in the walls and outlets in the roof. With a mechanical warming and ventilating plant, the fresh air can be drawn through pipes right to the centre of the building and the distribution of air and heat equalized throughout the works; the air ducts being kept well clear of cranes, pulleys, and belts. Sometimes the fans and heating batteries are placed in the roof, but more frequently on the floor, in any case they should be as nearly central in the works as convenient and in such a position that the distributing piping or trunks will not cause any obstruction.

## The Unit System of Heating.

In this system a number of independent unit heaters are installed, each capable of heating a certain space. Such a system can be installed very simply and quickly, and the distribution of air and heat

(Continued on Page 27.)



## National Brilliant Green B Crystals

**T**O dyers seeking brilliant green shades on cotton or silk fabrics National Brilliant Green B crystals will prove an important addition to the available list of basic dyes. It is also useful for topping dyeings made with direct dyes.

This dye is particularly suitable for use where bright shades of yellowish tone are desired.

The technical staff of this Company stands ready to consult with dyers and offers its expert advice on methods of obtaining the most satisfactory results under varying conditions.

We will gladly submit samples of dyeings on request.

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**NATIONAL DYES**

# Loom Fixer to Overseer

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

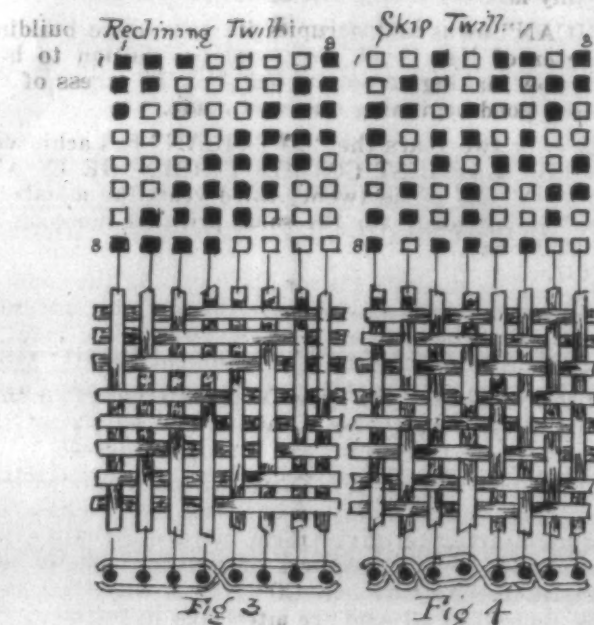
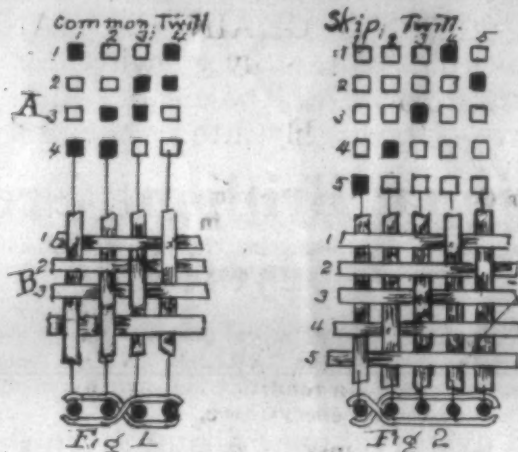
## The Four Harness Twill.

The twilled weaves form so important a part in the manufacture of all kinds of textiles that a further explanation of this type of weave is given in this article. While the four harness twill is more often used in the general line of fabrics, there are additional twills based on, or derived from it and known as steep twills, reclining twills, skip twills and similar types. If the twill is of the simple type, the intervals between the lines are blank as is the case with the common four harness twill shown in Fig. 1. But if the twill is of the broken or skip kind the intervals between the lines are interspersed with cross effects or miniature figures. Mills engaged in the manufacture of gingham, outing flannels, sheetings, cotton blankets, cotton damask, towelling, bedspread textures and kindred fabrics resort to the various forms of twills for producing the desired body in the goods and the face pattern. Taking first the four harness twill shown in Fig. 1, it can be seen that this weave resembles the plain or tabby weave in its principle of construction as half of the warp threads and alternately raised and lowered at the crossings. In the swandown weave, for example, no individual thread remains depressed for more than the intersection of a single thread of the filling. In the case of the four harness twill, sometimes called the cassimere twill, each individual warp thread, whether up or down, always flushes two picks of the filling. Hence in the repeat in the design for the harness pattern chain A, Fig. 1, thread number 1 is up over filling thread of the same number, depressed for threads numbers 2 and 3 and up again for thread number 4.

Warp thread number 2 is beneath the first two filling threads and over the next two and so on to the end of the repeat. The plan of the threads in the body of the fabric is shown in section B of this figure. A cross section of the woven texture is shown in section C.

## The Broken Twill.

A wide variety of broken twills can be made by using the regular twill as a base. This is readily accomplished by running the direction of the twill to the right for a certain distance as shown by the solid squares for warp threads 4 and 5 in Fig. 2 and warp threads 1, 2 and 3 to the left. This will result in the twilled effect extending first in one direction and then in another in the woven cloth, and a broken alignment will be procured. An examination of the pattern and the character of the weave in the face and the sectional view will show that warp thread number 4 is down beneath filling threads 1 to 4, and above 5. Warp thread number 2 is depressed for filling threads 1, 2 and 3 and elevated for number 4. It is again depressed for filling thread 5 and this principle continues as



illustrated with the result that a broken twill is made.

## Steep and Reclining Twills.

Various forms of steep and reclining twills find their way into the weaving of certain descriptions of goods in which the diagonal effect is required. If the regular twill pattern is demanded there will be no necessity of altering the grading of the diagonal. But orders are received at times for a twilled effect with a grading of from 30 degrees to 75 degrees. The average twill has a grading of 45 degrees. In order to design a steep twill the principle consists in using a certain proportion of a regular twill.

The design paper is placed in position and with the eye on the regular twill draft, every alternate warp thread is drafted on the new design. Or every third warp thread may be taken. Or two threads may be selected to one remaining. It all depends on the degree of the grade desired in the finished texture. An eight harness reclining twill is shown in Fig. 3. To make this twill recline to a further degree the warp changes of filling thread number 1 would be marked on the new draft paper and filling thread 2 would be omitted. Filling thread 3 would be taken to the new design and filling thread 4 skipped and so on alternately until the repeat would be attained. The steep twills are created after the same plan, except that alternate warp threads are selected, according to the grade needed, as described above.

The skip twill is characterized by the manner in which the twill extends from side to side through the woven cloth. Instead of the twill running in true lines over the face of the goods, either at the grade of 45 degrees for a common diagonal, or 25 degrees for a reclining twill, or 75 degrees for a steep twill, there is no continuity whatever in the twill, except that the changes are regular and an acceptable weave results. The plan of the skip class of twill is demonstrated in Fig. 4, which may be followed readily by observing the adjustments of individual warp and filling threads in their interlacing with one another. The diagonal effect so plainly visible in the previous weave cannot be seen in the skip weave. There is a certain uniformity of presentation, but it is not easily seen. It is, however, just the kind of weave most desirable for special descriptions of face goods and is selected accordingly, in preference to the other weaves.

The principle of construction of the skip twill consists in drafting successively two or more threads from the regular twill on to the new design, skipping an equal number, then again drafting two or more threads as before, following this with skipping the same number again. By repeating this operation until a repeat is obtained, the skip twill results.



## Gum Tragasol Agglutinates

the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted, whichever it may be—and prevents waste of good material by eliminating flyings.

## Gum Tragasol is Cheaper

than either wool or cotton, therefore, its use is a distinct economy.

**John P. Marston Company**

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston



## Cotton Men Throughout The South Should Become Familiar With These Eight Facts

SINCE THE AMERICAN COTTON & GRAIN EXCHANGE, Inc., of New York, City, was the result of insistent and rapidly growing demands of Spinners, Cotton Growers, Bankers and Brokers throughout the entire country, the following indisputable facts will probably prove both highly interesting and informative.

THE American Cotton & Grain Exchange, Inc., is positively the ONLY exchange of any nature whatsoever in the United States upon which there has not been a single failure during the period of drastic deflation in the last two years—a record without precedent in the business history of the country.

THE financial responsibility and moral probity of each and every member-broker on the floor of the "AMERICAN" has been conclusively demonstrated by actual deeds—a condition full worthy of the approbation of serious minded business men everywhere.

THE volume of business transacted on the floor of the "AMERICAN" daily, weekly and monthly has made the marvellous increase of OVER 3,000 per cent in just two years, proving beyond all dispute that the Exchange is fully meeting a long felt commercial need.

THE "AMERICAN" owns and occupies its own office building in the financial center of New York City, and in addition to being self-supporting is even now making an annual net profit in excess of \$25,000—and remember only a good beginning has been made.

AFTER a trifle over two years the "AMERICAN" has achieved exactly that which THE LARGEST COTTON EXCHANGE IN AMERICA had accomplished at the end of its twenty-third year, the memberships on the "AMERICAN" selling today for the same price as those on the older exchange sold at that time.

THE "AMERICAN" is the only Cotton Exchange in the country whose contracts call for delivery to be made in the ten most advantageously located cities of the South in addition to New York. The great value of this plan is too apparent to require detailed comment here.

THE "AMERICAN" is also the only Cotton Exchange in the United States chartered for the purpose of buying and selling cotton in both Spots and Futures in lots of 10 BALES and multiples thereof.

CHARTERED by the State of New York, efficiently guided by officials whose many years practical experience with every phase of cotton, from planting to manufacturing, gives them mature executive judgment, and embracing numerous active members of proven capacity and trustworthiness as brokers, the AMERICAN COTTON & GRAIN EXCHANGE is deserving of the support of all who are interested in cotton.

### OF INTEREST TO ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN COTTON

Any of the Members of THE AMERICAN COTTON & GRAIN EXCHANGE, Inc., listed below will be glad to open up negotiations with Mill Owners, Planters, Merchants and Cotton Factors with reference to handling their "Hedges" in any amounts from ten bales up on a marginal basis of TEN DOLLARS per bale. These firms will also furnish FREE weekly Market Letters, and gladly give the highest Banking and Commercial Ratings.

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Martin & Company  
116 Broad Street  
New York

Rose & Son  
24 Stone Street  
New York

A. J. Jennings & Co.  
88 Broad Street  
New York

E. S. McQuigan & Co.  
24 Stone Street  
New York

Eblin & Company  
81 Broad Street  
New York

*(These firms are members of The American Cotton & Grain Exchange Clearing Association, Inc.)*



# Remedies for Dyehouse Troubles

A Series of Articles By W. C. DODSON, B. E.

## BLEACHING COTTON

Cotton as it comes into the mill consists principally of cellulose, together with other constituents, which are on the average as follows:

Water	8 to 10%
Oil, wax and fat	1 to 5%
Mineral matter	1 to 2%
Nitrogenous and other bodies soluble in alkali	4 to 8%

The oils, waxes and fats naturally act as a protective coating over the fibres and prevent wetting by bleaching liquor, by dye baths or any other liquid. The other matters, particularly the nitrogenous matter and the matter soluble in alkali, are usually colored, or capable of producing color. Therefore, for a full bleach it is necessary to remove the matters which prevent wetting and easy penetration by the bleaching liquor itself, and it is necessary to use the bleaching liquor which will destroy all coloring matter and matters capable of producing color, so that a pure permanent white is secured. This is also necessary for light shades of dyes to enable a uniform shade to be secured. For the darker shades less bleaching is required and in some cases it is not even necessary to boil out the oil, waxes and fats, as this can be done sufficiently in the dye bath itself.

## KIER BOILING, BOTTOMING OR BOWKING

The initial step in bleaching is therefore the removal of oils, fats and waxes. This is done by boiling the cotton (raw cotton, yarn or woven goods) with a dilute solution of alkali, which will saponify (make into soaps) some of these matters and form a suspension or emulsion of the rest in the water solution, which can then be removed by rinsing. Heat is necessary since some of these matters are solids at ordinary temperatures and require melting, also since a higher temperature is effective in hastening the process. To obtain an even higher temperature than is possible with an open vessel, boiling is usually done under pressure in a closed kier. This is also of advantage in keeping air from the goods during boiling, since any alkaline solution which is strong enough to saponify and emulsify all the oils, fats and waxes, will also damage cotton in the presence of air.

Two general processes of boiling are used, viz.:

1. The lime boil. This is the older process and has given way largely to the newer process. It consists in boiling the goods for several hours under pressure with 6% by weight of the goods of lime (hydrated chemical lime) washing out the lime, souring with an acid solution containing muriatic (hydrochloric) acid in a strength of 2% twaddle, washing again and boiling again with 2% soda ash, usually with the addition of from 1/2% to 1% rosin or soap. After thorough rinsing the goods are ready for the bleach or chemic.

2. The soda boil. In this process only one boil is carried out. Caustic soda was formerly used exclusively but was found to give harsh goods and was capable of tendering unless very carefully handled. Variations have been developed in which soda ash, silicate of soda or both, are added to modify the corrosive action of the caustic soda. For the same reason turkey red oil soaps or other softening agents of various kinds are added or are used subsequent to boiling to remove the harsh effects of caustic soda. All of these complicate the process unnecessarily and in addition make the

process more expensive. A patent mixture that gives good results is made by P. W. Drackett & Sons Co. and is called No. 50 Special Alkali. It is claimed to be scientifically correct in that it combines into one process a complete removal of oils, fats and waxes with no harshening, and with the handling of only one material. Its use simplifies, improves and reduces the cost of the process.

**Directions for Use:** Use 2% to 4% by weight of the goods of No. 50 Special Alkali. Boil in a closed kier at 15 to 25 pounds pressure per square inch for from 6 to 10 hours. In using an open kier a relatively longer time is required. Use no caustic soda, soda ash, silicate of soda, soap, turkey red oil or other softeners. After boiling out, rinse thoroughly, preferably with hot water.

**Important:** The process of kier boiling is one of the most important processes in the cotton mill. If properly done the subsequent operations are simple and give good results. If improperly done, no amount of bleaching or washing will produce good results. No effort should be spared, therefore, to produce a perfect boil-out.

## BLEACHING OR CHEMICKING

After the oils, fats and waxes have been removed by boiling out with alkali, and rinsing, the next process is bleaching. Certain coloring matters or matters capable of producing color, always remain after the goods are boiled out. These are removed by the use of a bleaching solution which converts all these matters into other substances which are pure white or soluble in water, or both so that only the pure white cellulose is left behind.

Practically all bleaching is done by the use of solutions which produce oxygen in an active form. The compounds used are almost without exception hypochlorites, although peroxides are used to a limited extent. Both produce active oxygen in the same form and bleaching in a tank is simply a variation of bleaching goods by having them in the sun in that the process is accelerated. This very fact, however, should indicate the necessity of caution, as too much speed in bleaching or the use of an improperly prepared bleaching solution may easily cause damage.

Hypochlorite bleaching solutions may be prepared in either of the four following methods:

1. From chlorinated lime alone. Chlorinated lime is a product prepared by combining chlorine gas with hydrated lime. When this is put into water, calcium hypochlorite is formed in proportion to the percentage of chlorine combined in the chlorinated lime. There is also some 15% to 20% of the hydrated lime that is not acted upon by the chlorine and is, therefore, in the bleaching solution. It is caustic in its action and will, therefore, like caustic soda in the kier, cause harshness and, if not carefully handled, tendering of the goods. The reasons for leaving this large a percentage of hydrated lime in the chlorinated lime is to make it more stable, so that it will hold its strength longer. The same result is produced in solution, that is, the caustic lime stabilizes the hypochlorite to such an extent that from one-third to one-half the total quantity is not used in bleaching and is thrown away. For these reasons the bleach made up as in method No. 2 is more satisfactory.

Bleach liquor so made should twaddle about 1° for best practice; 6 to 8 pounds of chlorinated lime should bleach 100 pounds of average cotton

(Continued on Page 25)

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## PATENTS

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Charlie Nichols, General Manager  
Asheville, N. C.



# Practical Discussions by Practical Men

## Answer to "Skewer."

Editor:

In reply to question by "Skewer," relative to using tacks in skewers, will say that when skewers become too blunt on the end, the best thing to do is to throw them out and get new ones. I tried putting in tacks. They run fine for a little while, but wear out the steps and that is worse than blunt skewers. We are having to replace skewers now because we use tacks. I will be glad to give any other information that "Skewer" may want along this line. ALA.

## Answer to Weaver.

Editor:

In answer to "Weaver's" question on construction of 86-inch bed goods, I will give the following: 60x56-86-in., 4956 ends, 20s warp, 22½s filling, 27½ dent reed, 1.67 yards per pound, 90-inch loom, 100 picks per minute, 95% or 28 yards, 19 hours production. Slasher lay out, 6 beams, 413 ends, 2478; 2 beams to loom, 2478x2 = 4956 ends. Reed, 90-inch loom, 2716 dents on 98½ inches; 4956 ends drawn on 89½ inches finishes 86 inches cloth. I would recommend a selvage of 2-ply yarn if possible. Hoping this will be what you want, I am, M. A. J.

## Answer to "Lap."

Editor:

I saw in an issue of The Bulletin a couple of weeks ago where "Lap" asked a question as to what caused some of his cards to run faster than others. He says all the belts are light, and sliver the same weight. I will give him my opinion on this question. If all his cards are of the same make and all have on the same production gears and all his doffers and cylinders are of the same diameter then I do not think he has his licker-in belts light enough, or his doffer belts, or both may be too slack. Let him take up his doffer and licker-in belts on the cards that are not full at doffing time and see if that is not the trouble. I would like for him to try this and report his success with same.

Loose Belt.

## Answer to "Skewer" and "Spinning Troubles."

Editor:

In answer to worn skewers: As long as a skewer has any bottom it can be pointed. When that is all gone it had better be thrown away and get a new one. In regard to driving a tack in bottom, it would take a mechanic to center it, which

would cost more than the stick, or if driven in by guess you would have a creel of wabbling roving, stretching your roving to thick and thin places, besides a bumpy room.

In answer to Spinning Troubles: You have reversed the spinner's troubles. We have always gotten through cold weather all right and cursed the hot weather for spinning. Now you have given us the opposite. There surely must be a cause. Have you followed up your roving closely and seen that it is no heavier than summer time.

What about your traveler. Are you using the same traveler in hot and cold weather. Maybe you let your temperature get too low and your humidity too high during your cold days. Coarse work, you know, does not require as much humidity as fine and especially does it not require so much in cold weather. If your steel rolls get cold your ends will run bad until they get warm. Maybe the carder took out some twist. Of course I presume from your letter you have made no change whatever in your spinning. If these grades of cotton have different staples you will have to make different adjustments on your rollers for cold weather to what you have in hot weather.

In answer to concerning travelers, I can't see where a traveler that

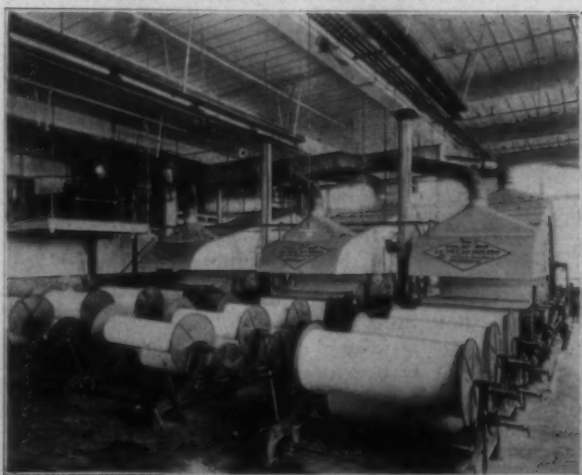
will improve the running of spinning will not also improve warping and weaving. If the 5-0 was so light until the ends would balloon and beat against the separators and each other that was certainly against the yarn. If the 3-0 stopped that and made the spinning better it certainly ought to make warping and weaving better. You can always rest assured that what makes spinning run good will make weaving run good if the yarn is not ruined in spooling, warping or slashing.

A Learner.

## German Textile Machinery Firms Have Large Orders.

Chemnitz, Germany.—Textile machinery manufacturers here are crowded with orders from domestic mills and from abroad. Deliveries of worsted yarns and cotton machinery will not be undertaken for one year by Richard Hartmann's big plant, and this condition appears to be general among other manufacturers. Orders for knitting machines booked by Schubert & Salzer are larger than they have ever been. Many of the foreign orders are from Japan, while a few, for worsted spinning equipment, are understood to have been received from certain mills in New Jersey, U. S. A.

# For Greater Efficiency ---in your SLASHER ROOM



Portion of Slasher Room, Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C. Showing installation R. O. Pickens Slasher Hoods.

The PICKENS SLASHER HOOD is the result of 20 years of practical experience in the manufacture and installation of Slasher Hoods.

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**R. O. PICKENS SLASHER HOOD CO.**  
SPARTANBURG, S. C.

# International Textile Exposition

The opening of the International Textile Exposition in Boston this week was attended by thousands of visitors, who saw with much interest the intricate and in some instances almost human machines and with equal interest, these machines at work producing the fabrics that are used to clothe the world. Mill men from all parts of the country were present as the show opened and with them thousands of other spectators to see what is said to be the largest exhibition of textile machinery ever displayed in the world. Shortly after the opening of the show, Chester I. Campbell, managing director, made the following statement:

"Today marks an epoch in educational expositions. To be truly successful an exposition must bring together the manufacturer, buyer and

consumer. All three are important factors in the success of any great undertaking of this nature. I feel sure the International Textile Exposition opening today will carry its message to all parts of the world. Visitors from foreign shores are already registering at the hotels. For the first time in the history of the textile industry the consumer can witness the cloth in the making and knowledge thus gained means better customers. Dyed with American dyes will be the slogan of the salesmen in the future for it is here that the public are shown what real American dye manufactories are doing and the oft-repeated phrase that only foreign dyes are lasting will be relegated to the days gone by. Let every man from New England, the home and center of the great textile industry, pay homage this week to

the greatest industry in the world."

While technical men were interested chiefly in machinery and its intricacies, lay people who visited the show were attracted principally by displays of piece goods and by chemical exhibits, both of which were among the most beautiful at the show. The United States Chemical Exhibit consisted of an idealized group of chemical industries setting forth that their development and maintenance are essential for adequate national defense. Included in plant are the models of sulphur wells, sulphuric acid plant, coal mine with equipment for sorting and handling coal, by-product coke oven with still and storage tanks, a hydro-electric power plant which supplies electric power to a plant for production of nitric acid from atmospheric nitrogen, and also to

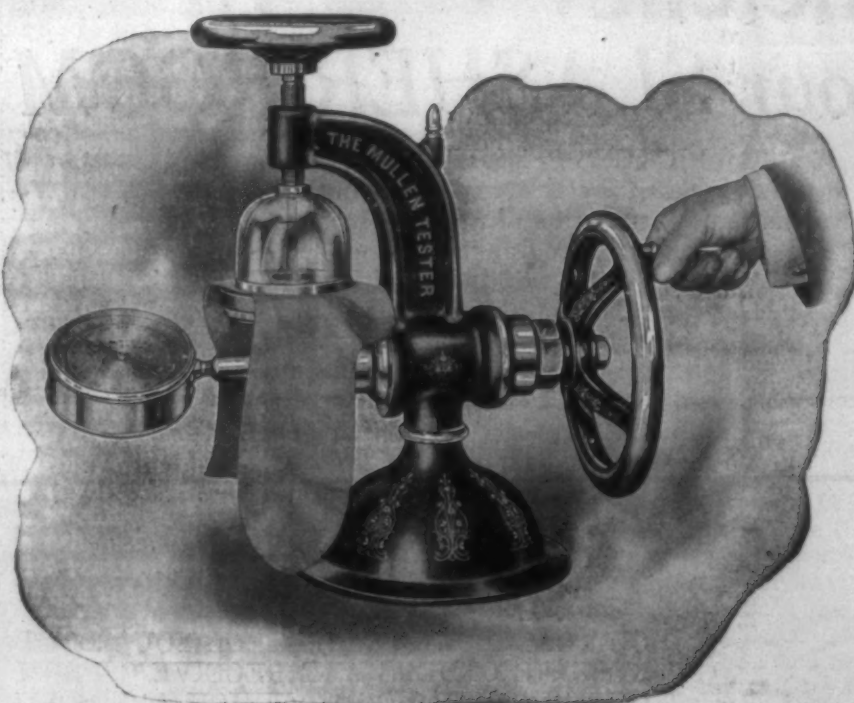
an electrolytic chlorine spring from which caustic soda and chlorine are produced by the electrolytic decomposition of salt, and salt wells which provide salt for the chlorine plant. These plants produce intermediate and finished chemical products. Four other groups represent industries for manufacturing dyes, explosives, pharmaceuticals and chemicals and war gases. Dye patterns are also shown and there are models of appliances used in offensive and defensive chemical warfare.

Paper clothing, including both men's and women's apparel, were shown in the booths of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, living models being employed for demonstration purposes. The garments are of German and Austrian manufacture, but, as the bureau has explained before, it is not the pur-

Compiled by Rose Bros., Charlotte, N. C.

## COTTON CROP ESTIMATES AND ERRORS

	Forecast of Crops					Actual Production	Amounts of Variation of Forecasts from Actual Production				
	June 25	July 25	Aug. 25	Sept. 25	Dec. Est.		June 25	July 25	Aug. 25	Sept. 25	Dec. Est.
1921	8,433,000	8,203,000	7,037,000	6,537,000		13,439,603	-1,989,603	-920,603	-656,603	-1,316,603	-452,603
1920	11,450,000	12,519,000	12,783,000	12,123,000	12,987,000	11,420,763	-434,763	-1,404,763	-190,763	-724,763	-390,763
1919	10,986,000	10,016,000	11,230,000	10,696,000	11,030,000	12,040,532	+3,284,468	+1,578,468	+903,532	+222,532	+340,532
1918	15,325,000	13,619,000	11,137,000	11,818,000	11,700,000	11,302,375	+330,625	+646,625	+1,196,625	+744,625	+353,375
1917	11,633,000	11,949,000	12,499,000	12,047,000	10,949,000	11,449,930	+2,816,070	+1,466,070	+350,070	+187,070	+61,070
1916	14,266,000	12,916,000	11,800,000		11,511,000	11,191,820				-241,820	-30,820
1915					10,950,000	11,161,000					168,930
1914					15,966,000	16,134,930					479,486
1913					13,672,000	14,156,486					
1912	(First monthly forecast made by Department of Agriculture was that of Sept. 25, 1915)					13,820,000	13,703,421				+116,579
1911						14,885,000	15,692,701				+807,701
1910						11,426,000	11,608,616				+182,616



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pose of the Government to advertise these articles, but simply to present to those interested complete information about their manufacture and utility. The exhibit included men's suits, coats and cuffs, women's aprons, table covers, window curtains, and handbags. The bureau has on hand lists of foreign buyers of American goods, trade opportunities and reports on cotton goods and cotton mill machinery.

Speaking of the value of the exposition, Secretary Meserve of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, said:

"Members of every group of manufacturers that have similar interests, or that manufacture goods of a like nature, have found it necessary to combine certain of their interests by the formation of associations for the purpose of discussing various items of importance. Owing to the wide range which is covered by many of the manufacturers, it is often found that it becomes necessary for the members of many organizations to meet for the purpose of keeping in closest touch with the conditions existing in a like business in other parts of the country. On account of the multiplicity of these associations, it has often been found that the real executive has not the time to travel to widely separated parts of the country to attend these meetings and the result has been that the attendance at many of the large conventions has been small.

"A stimulant was needed. This fact was considered by many of the makers of textile machinery and cotton manufacturers several years ago and plans were started for a method that would prove of real benefit to the members of various textile associations in addition to the regular routine in which they were participating at the convention meeting."

"Regarding the value of publicity of which I have already spoken: We know that the public is too apt to accept some newspaper story of strikes or disorders at some manufacturing plant and immediately interpret it in a way detrimental to the manufacturers themselves and to the product which they produce. The average salesgirl or salesman does not fully realize his or her responsibility in creating confidence between the customers and the firm, but quite the reverse is true when a concentrated exhibit by any group of manufacturers is given, for there the public has an opportunity to meet manufacturers, see manufacturing processes and secure real first-hand information concerning any special brand of goods, or materials, which may be shown.

"From the manufacturers' standpoint it brings the producers of the machinery in direct contact with the producers of the goods and enables them to get in close touch with any new arrangements which are being made for more active production and for the purpose of economizing in the various branches of their respective businesses.

"This, very generally speaking, the reason for the present associated meetings of the Textile Exhibitors' Association and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. It is an opportunity for the

public at large to see how the finished fabric came to be; to note the intricate processes from the raw material to the goods familiar to the shopping public. It gives one an added respect for the ingenious minds that contrived the almost human machinery, and some understanding of the skill of the workers who are masters of these machines.

"The exposition affords also an opportunity for the manufacturer to learn what is new in his line and what can be adapted to his use. The genius of the American inventor is always seeking to better present machinery and the open-mindedness of the American manufacturer is always seeking to adopt anything that will improve manufacturing condi-

tions. While the expense of such an exposition as this is very great, its value to the industry more than repays the whole expenditure. The reason American manufacturers lead the world not only in machinery but in fabrics, as is commonly believed, is accounted for, in part (Continued on Page 23.)

# Barrett Specification Roofs

Bonded for  
20 and 10 Years

## The Bond Behind the Barrett Specification Roof

To the mill owner, the Bond behind the Barrett Specification Roof means more than protection against roof repair expense—

It really means freedom from all roof troubles.

For this Free Surety Bond, issued by the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company of Baltimore, is positive proof that the roof was laid by a roofing contractor who has earned a reputation for honest dependable work. Only such roofers are permitted to lay Barrett Specification Bonded Roofs.

And it is also positive proof that a Barrett Inspector was present on the job—present to see that the highest grade pitch and felt were used to insure maximum strength and durability; that the surface of gravel or slag is of sufficient thickness to give as high a degree of fire protection

When a roof is built by a reliable roofer in strict conformance with the Barrett Specification, it is practically impossible for leaks or other roof troubles to develop until long after the expiration of the 20 or 10 Year bonded period. That is why these roofs cost less per year of service than any other kind of flat roofs.

Groves Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., whose plant is illustrated below, is one of the many progressive manufacturing concerns of the South who are profiting by the unequalled economy of Barrett Specification Bonded Roofs. The roof of this plant, laid in 1915, is bonded for 20 years.

Full details regarding these Bonded Roofs and copies of The Barrett Specifications sent free on request.

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SEMI-ENCLOSED HEAD TIES  
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GRADUATED COLLARS

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### October Cotton Condition.

Very little change has taken place in the cotton crop situation during the current month and, according to final reports sent in by nearly 1,800 special correspondents of The Journal of Commerce, under an average date of October 22, there has been a deterioration of only 1.4 per cent from the condition figure of 44.7 per cent estimated in our previous statement. A year ago the decline was 4.5 per cent and in 1919 8.7 per cent. In each instance, however, per cent condition was much higher, namely, 63.9 per cent and 56.8 per cent, while in October, 1918, a gain of 1.3 per cent was reported, from a percentage condition of 82 per cent. The average deterioration during the past ten years is shown to be 3.4 per cent.

Analyzed by States, Florida suffered the most serious deterioration and heads the list with a decline of 7.5 per cent. Georgia fell 2.4 per cent, South Carolina 2.2 per cent and Alabama 2 per cent. Louisiana and Mississippi show reductions of 1.7 per cent and 1.5 per cent, and Arkansas 1.2 per cent. Texas reports a loss of 1.1 per cent, North Carolina 1 per cent and Oklahoma .4 per cent, the smallest loss of all. Tennessee maintained last month's per cent condition of 59.5 per cent, while Missouri gained .5 per cent over the October 1 figure of 58.7 per cent.

### Effects of Favorable Weather.

That a greater loss in condition has not been sustained is due almost solely to the uniformly favorable weather which has prevailed throughout October in all parts of the cotton belt. It is conceded that the improvement in climatic conditions came too late to effect much improvement in the crop itself, but it at least served to prevent further serious deterioration and greatly aided in saving much of the crop that would otherwise have been lost. The percentage of cotton picked thus far is estimated at 91 per cent, or the highest for any year since 1915. Last year only 69 per cent was picked at this time. In 1919, 65 per cent; in 1918 and 1917, 82 per cent and 78 per cent, respectively, while in the two preceding years (1916 and 1915) the average was 84 per cent and 72 per cent. Picking estimates by States are interesting in that in many instances they compare favorably

not only to the ideal weather conditions, but to the fact that so much cotton opened prematurely last month and also that labor this year is both cheaper and plentiful. Correspondents say that wherever fields were worth picking at all cotton is being gathered very closely, far more so than last year—a factor which may exercise considerable influence in determining the final yield.

### Outlook Not Encouraging.

It would, however, be useless to deny that the outlook is not encouraging, and that indications at present point to a very greatly reduced production per acre. Unless all signs fail, little if any top crop will be made this year. In many instances, weevil and worm depredations were so severe as to injure middle crops as well, so that only an indifferent bottom crop was left. Some of the sections most seriously affected report cotton as almost a total failure and talk is heard of harvesting a bale to twenty acres. The claim is made that certain counties normally producing 10,000 bales expect to make 2,500; while it is hinted in a number of instances that bales this year are running light. On the surface, at least, it would seem, therefore, that the gloomy predictions of a substantial majority of crop observers earlier in the year are in a fair way of being realized, and that the long array of adverse circumstances—lack of proper fertilization, inability to fight the weevil invasion through credit difficulties at the beginning of the cotton season, excessive moisture, followed by weeks of unbroken heat and drought—have all combined to bring about the shortest cotton crop ever produced. Private estimates of The Journal of Commerce correspondents of the total yield range from 9,000,000 bales to as low as 5,500,000, with the general average 6,800,000 bales. This is on an average planted of 25,519,000, and compares with last year's actual production of 13,365,754 bales from an acreage of 37,043,000.

Still there are those who feel that final returns may yet hold a surprise in store. It is argued that top crop cotton is often an uncertain quantity; that good middle and bottom crops can often make up for much of its loss, and that whatever cotton escaped weevil destruction is of unusually fine quality, although rather short, and of good color. Present prospects are that this year's crop will contain very little low grade staple. Furthermore, the splendid weather of the past six weeks or more has greatly facilitated picking and ginning operations, so that it has been found possible to pick cotton much more closely than was the case the two preceding seasons. All this, together with what might be termed the "good spots" may, it is believed, bring up the 1921 cotton crop to not very far from 10,000,000 bales. This, however, is regarded as largely a matter for conjecture and one which only actual figures will settle.

With a few trifling exceptions most damage has been and is likely to prove a negligible factor this year. Farmers are generally reported as selling their cotton as soon as ginned, although here and there



some are holding a small amount for higher prices.

#### Condition Changes for October.

Condition changes for the past four years, together with percentage condition last month, are given in the accompanying table:

	October 1.	Decrease during Oct.	Condition.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
N. Carolina	52.8	1.0	2.0	2.6	*0.1		
S. Carolina	39.6	2.2	3.7	4.1	*0.1		
Georgia	41.0	2.4	8.0	4.8	*0.1		
Alabama	50.5	7.5	10.0	11.0	9.0		
Mississippi	48.0	2.0	6.1	5.4	1.0		
Louisiana	51.9	1.5	7.6	8.7	2.0		
Texas	47.5	1.7	5.6	11.2	2.0		
Arkansas	41.7	1.1	3.3	13.5	*2.3		
Tennessee	49.5	1.2	3.3	7.8	*3.4		
Missouri	59.5	0.9	1.4	5.8	*7.3		
Oklahoma	58.7	*0.5	*7.0	8.3	*9.3		
Average	44.7	1.4	4.5	8.7	*1.3		

\* Increase.

For the purposes of comparison the amount of cotton ginned to October 18, together with the total crop ginned, the percentage of the total crop ginned and the percentage of the crop picked is given below:

	To Oct. 18.	*Total.	Ginned.	Picked.
1921	5,477,397	13,365,754	43	91
1920	5,712,057	11,420,763	43	69
1919	4,929,104	12,040,532	57	82
1918	6,811,351	11,302,375	49	73
1917	5,573,606	11,449,930	64	84
1916	7,303,183	11,191,820	51	72
1915	5,703,730	16,134,930	48	68
1914	7,619,747	14,156,486	50	70
1913	6,973,518	13,703,421	51	71
1912	6,874,206			

\* Exclusive of linters.

#### Per Cent Picked Up to Oct. 23.

The percentage of cotton picked up to October 23, compared with the previous years, is shown in the accompanying table:

	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
N. Car.	78	42	68	59	42	60	63
S. Car.	82	63	88	78	69	76	73
Georgia	95	75	87	83	68	82	78
Florida	90	85	93	90	95	92	86
Alabama	92	80	84	89	73	85	80
Miss.	89	78	74	88	74	91	81
Louisiana	93	90	79	86	82	93	90
Texas	94	77	51	90	85	90	79
Arkansas	86	53	48	70	62	84	56
Tenn.	74	38	47	61	46	69	50
Missouri	71	23	43	36	33	77	37
Oklahoma	87	39	40	76	61	81	19
Average	91	69	65	82	73	84	72

#### Southern Estimate of Crop.

Correspondents' estimates of the total yield are tabulated below and indicate a crop of 6,800,000 bales, exclusive of linters. This is not an estimate of The Journal of Commerce but an average of the estimates of our special correspondents:

21 replies	9,000,000 to 8,500,000 bales
23 replies	8,500,000 to 8,000,000 bales
50 replies	8,000,000 to 7,500,000 bales
144 replies	7,500,000 to 7,000,000 bales
278 replies	7,000,000 to 6,500,000 bales
290 replies	6,500,000 to 6,000,000 bales
42 replies	6,000,000 to 5,500,000 bales

#### Weekly Market Letter of J. Spencer Turner Company.

Yarn houses in Philadelphia trade who have yarn to sell at a price, are now able to do business. Trade in general seems to be buying a little more freely than formerly, due to the fact that manufacturers are receiving more business from their trade than for some time past, and are consequently in a better humor to purchase yarns where they can get them at a price. Yarn houses are making prices more attractive than for the past few weeks, and seem to be more willing to make concessions in order to get business than has recently been the case. They are backed up in this attitude by the fact that spinners are more willing to make concessions than formerly, due no doubt to the weakening of the raw cotton market. Some manufacturers were induced to buy yarn more freely than ordinarily, due to the fear of a possible railroad strike. The opinion prevails in some quarters that yarn prices have reached a level that will probably hold good for the rest of the year in view of the fact that the cotton market is more likely to go to 16 or 17 cents than to 25 cents as formerly predicted. On the other hand, some people believe that while the present level will remain for the rest of the year, after the first of the year the market will be much higher again. On this account it is rather difficult to place future business as everyone seems satisfied to play a more or less waiting game and let the future take care of itself.

In the New England territory, a good business in November is anticipated as there are quite a few large concerns who have very small stocks of yarn to take care of them for the next month or so. Regarding prices, there seems to have been a great deal of cheap yarn turned loose with prices very much under replacement values. As examples, we understand that a good sized order for high-grade 26-2 ball warps was sold for 37 cents; we also understand that 100,000 pounds of 16-1 white cones have been placed at 32 cents, 20-2 white warp twist tubes have been offered in large quantities at 35 cents and under, and we have heard of some mill quotations of 20-2 white warps at 36½ cents.

## Insures Correct Shades

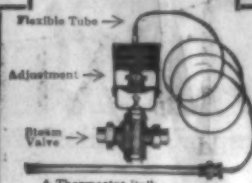
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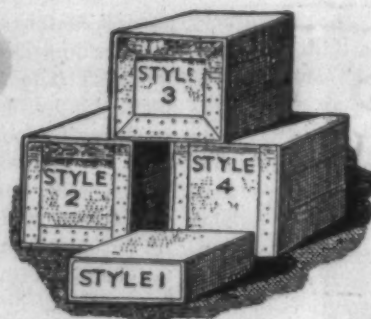
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by  
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**THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1921.**

## International Textile Exposition.

This week is textile week in Boston. The International Textile Exposition, which opened last Saturday continued throughout the week, the attendance being reported as unusually large. In addition, there were several textile meetings, the most important being the convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

With almost 400 exhibits at the textile show, it was estimated that the total value of the machinery shown was over two million dollars. The floor space, which contains 125,000 square feet, was all utilized by the exhibitors.

Large numbers of textile men from all parts of the country were present at the show and judging from the interest shown, it is apparent that manufacturers are today paying more attention to their machinery than they have in some time. The fact that competition will be exceedingly keen in the cotton manufacturing industry in the months to come makes it doubly important that manufacturing methods be as efficient and up-to-date as possible. It was said by those in charge of the show that never before in the history of the industry has there been shown as many and various types of machines for every possible textile use as were shown at Boston this week.

Mill presidents, treasurers, superintendents, overseers and other officials viewed the exhibits with a great deal of interest and there is no doubt that resultant benefit to the

machinery manufacturers will be very marked.

Quite a large number of Southern mill men spent the week in Boston and took the opportunity of not only seeing the textile show, but of visiting various New England mills as well.

## Business Improvement.

The Federal Reserve Board, in making its regular monthly business survey, sees considerable improvement in the business situation and several factors that should make for further improvement in the coming months. The textile industry is pointed out as being in a much more encouraging position and the outlook for further progress is regarded as being much brighter than it was a few months ago, although little actual change was noted during October in cotton textiles and prices have not yet been stabilized.

Among the favorable elements in the general business situation, the board finds that there has been a steady liquidating of credit, rapid marketing of farm products and renewed industrial activity resulting from a more active business in the clothing industry and larger sales in wholesale and retail lines. Improvement in collections is also a gratifying feature, the board thinks, and the reduction of outstanding loans has followed this feature of the credit situation.

That part of the report of the board dealing with cotton textiles is as follows:

"During the past month there have been no changes of moment to record in the cotton textile industry.

Stabilization of prices has not yet been achieved, but fluctuations are less extreme, and there is a growing disposition to believe that the time is not far distant when orders for future delivery can again be placed with some measure of confidence. Current demands from purchasers in combination with orders placed before recent price advances, have enabled mills to maintain a high degree of activity, and, as a matter of fact, cotton consumption in September was in excess of that for September, 1920, and likewise greater than during the preceding August. The Census Bureau reported that 484,647 bales of lint cotton were consumed in the United States during September, as compared with 457,647 bales in September, 1920 and 467,103 bales in August of this year.

"The 34 mills reporting to the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics showed a further increase of activity during September following a pronounced advance which occurred in August. The total number of finished yards billed during the month rose from 95,915,235 yards to 101,824,795 yards. The total gray yardage of finishing orders received increased from 101,741,412 yards in August to 107,336,429 yards in September. The average percentage of capacity operated increased from 71 per cent to 75 per cent, while the total average work ahead at the end of the month rose somewhat from an average of 9.6 days to an average of 11 days.

## Relieving the Power Situation.

An interesting feature of the textile situation in North Carolina which developed near the end of last week, is that a large number of mills in this eastern section of the State are now being operated on hydro-electric power from Alabama. This power comes across Georgia and Mississippi into South Carolina and is relayed into North Carolina. The linking of these power lines has helped supply power usually furnished by North Carolina generating plants, which for the past two months have not been able to furnish their normal power load on account of the low water resulting from the extremely dry weather of the summer and early fall months.

About sixty cotton mills in eastern North Carolina were obliged to curtail operations on account of a power shortage and for some weeks have been operating about three days a week. To supplement the power which is now being received from Alabama, the Carolina Light & Power Co., with headquarters in Raleigh, is hauling water by freight trains so that their auxiliary steam plant near Raleigh can be operated. This step, and the relaying of the power from Alabama has developed sufficient power for the mills to return to normal schedules.

Low water is also affecting the operation of a number of mills in oth-

er sections. Reports from South Carolina indicate that several mills are now on part time, and one large company closed entirely because there is not sufficient water to generate power. At Durham, N. C., all of the manufacturing plants were forced to close last Friday, taking this means to conserve water so that the city supply may be stretched as far as possible.

The somewhat general rains of the past few days have in a measure relieved the situation, but have hardly been sufficient to bring entire relief. The Carolinas have experienced the driest summer in many years and low water is threatening to seriously curtail mill production. We understand that the Southern Power Co., which supplies a large number of mills in the Piedmont section has been able to carry its usual load because its great reserve supply of water from the immense lake at Bridgewater.

## Data for New Directory.

We have begun the compilation of data for the January first edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills. The great majority of the mills usually return our blanks very promptly and we are grateful to them for this courtesy. Some delay is always brought about by mills who are slow to reply. A minimum of time and trouble is required to send us this information and we will appreciate it very much if the mill offices will be kind enough to return the blanks to us as promptly as possible.

## The Textile Situation.

"The entire tendency in the textile trade is toward slowly advancing prices. Post-war liquidation has been completed. The bulk of business is always done on rising markets. I do not want to go on record as saying that textile prices are in for a steady advance, because I believe it will be a waving line which will record the upward tendency. The textile interests are not 'whistling through a graveyard'—they are very much occupied with present business. The industry has been and still is the bright spot in the industrial world."—J. H. Bridgdon, Advertising and Selling.

## The Trend of Business.

"Looking more deeply into the price spread, a new characteristic is discovered which is encouraging for the early business future. From May, 1920, when the convergence of prices began, until July of this year, the narrowing of the price spread was accomplished almost entirely as a result of the ability of some prices to fall more rapidly than others. Since July, however, up-turns for some of the lines have become firmly established. Accordingly, the narrowing of the price spread is now being accomplished both by the falling of some prices and by the rising of others. There is reassurance for business in this change."—System,



## Personal News

Henry Taylor, of Burlington, N. C., has accepted a position at Elon College, N. C.

C. C. Boswell, of Greenwood, S. C., has accepted a position with the Elberton (Ga.) Mills.

H. G. Kirby, formerly of Tucker-town, N. C., is now located in Albemarle, N. C.

E. F. Goble, of Sycamore, Ga., is now located at Dalton, Ga.

J. E. Hand, of Savannah, Ga., has become overseer of carding at the Lavonia Mills, Lavonia, Ga.

C. A. Sparks, of Bessemer City, N. C., is now overseer of carding and spinning at the Kings Mountain (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

S. B. Neal has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving, Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C.

B. P. Howe, formerly of Huntsville, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of No. 1 spinning at the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C.

W. A. Sanders has accepted the position of night overseer of weaving at the Arcade Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

A. M. McMullan, of the Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C., has become overseer of cloth room at the Republic Mill No. 2, Great Falls, S. C.

T. D. Frissel, formerly connected with the Textile Department at Clemson College, is now superintendent of the Wymojo Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

E. H. Miller has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Vance Mills, Salisbury, N. C., to become overseer of spinning at the Jewel Mills, Thomasville, N. C.

W. T. Byrd, formerly overseer of carding at the Decotah Mills, Lexington, N. C., now has a similar position at the Erwin Mill No. 1, West Durham, N. C.

J. E. Coplin, formerly with the Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., has been appointed overseer of dyeing at the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C.

O. L. Derrick, of Lexington, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of No. 2 spinning room at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

B. S. Piper, for the past four years superintendent of the cord fabric department of the Beaver Mills, Waterford, N. Y., has been made superintendent of the Western Reserve Mills, Quitman, Ga., formerly the Quitman Mills.

W. J. Grant is now overseer of weaving at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., and not at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co., as was stated through error last week. Mr. Grant writes that the report that he was at Columbus is incorrect.

A. P. Setzer has been promoted from second hand in spinning at the Linn Mills No. 2, Landfs, N. C., to overseer of spinning, twisting, spooling, warping and winding in the No. 1 mill of the same company.

### Tanner Again President of Henrietta Mills.

W. S. Forbes, of Richmond, Va., president of the Henrietta Mills, with plants at Henrietta and Careleen, N. C., has resigned that position. He will be succeeded by S. B. Tanner, of Charlotte and Rutherfordton. Mr. Tanner, who was formerly president of these mills, retired several years ago, at that time disposing of the controlling interest of the plant. He has only a nominal interest in the mills and it is understood that he assumes the presidency again without having purchased any more of the stock. Mr. Tanner is also president of the Cleghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C., and the new Stone-cutter Mills, at Spindale, a large gingham mill which has just been completed and put into partial operation. He is a former president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and has for years been regarded as one of the leading mill men in the South.

### Superintendent Robinson Entertains His Overseers.

J. L. Robinson, superintendent, invited all of the overseers and second hands of the Minneola Manufacturing Company, Gibsonville, N. C., to his home October 13, at 7 o'clock, and was a host to a very pleasant get-together meeting. There were several good talks made by Mr. Robinson and Mr. D. M. Davidson for the interest of the Company, for the welfare of the help and community and everybody had a jolly good time. Ice cream, cake, fruit and cigars were served in abundance. Those present were: J. L. Robinson, superintendent; D. M. Davidson, bookkeeper and buyer; J. T. Rountree, carder and spinner; P. B. Moore, weaver; R. L. Seford, finisher; C. L. York, warper and slasher; W. G. Boon, supply room; J. D. Patton, dyer; E. R. Gerringer, packer; E. J. Cobb, yard foreman; J. F. May, second-hand spinning; C. L. Younger, second hand carding; R. K. Craven, second hand weaving; G. P. Younger, second hand finishing.

**NEW CENTURY SHINGLES**

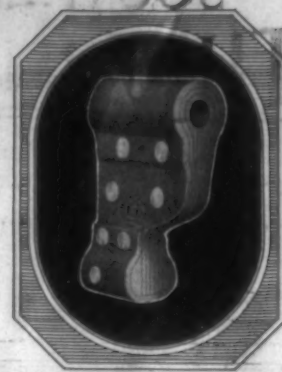
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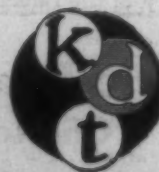
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# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Juliette, Ga.**—The Juliette Milling Company will erect an addition to their plant at Glovers.

**Hampton, Ga.**—The Hampton Cotton Mill No. 1 has resumed full time operations.

**LaGrange, N. C.**—Merchants Manufacturing Company, recently organized with J. P. Joyner, president, plans to erect a plant to make overalls and later on to erect a knitting mill.

**Baltimore, Md.**—The Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills have recently made up some special tire duck samples and expect that, possibly, they may go into the tire duck business on a larger scale.

**Brenham, Texas.**—A report from the South Texas Cotton Mill states that this plant was the only mill in the State to operate on full time throughout the period of depression and that the weave room was operated at night as well.

**Shelby, N. C.**—It is reported that preparations are being made at the old Buffalo Cotton Mill to resume operations. This mill was owned recently by the Bryson Manufacturing Company, went into the hands of a receiver during the depression and was sold at auction, the creditors bidding it in. It has been sold for about \$48,000 and the new owners are said to be hiring help and fixing up the machinery preparing to resume operations.

**Rockingham, N. C.**—Four of the largest mills in Rockingham, Roberdel No. 2, Steele Mills, Entwistle and Hannah Pickett Mills, which have been forced to curtail operations on account of a lack of power service, brought about by the low water, have changed from day operations to night work on account of this lack of power. The mills will operate at night on power supplied by the Yadkin River Power Co., on contract from the Alabama Power Co., the current coming over the Alabama company's lines across Mississippi, Georgia and into South Carolina, and over the Southern Power Co.'s lines into South Carolina at Camden, where it connects with the Yadkin company into Rockingham.

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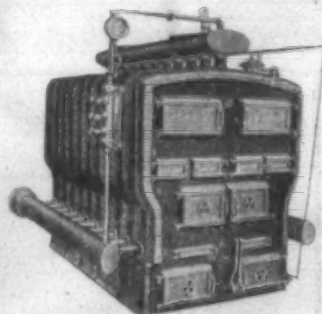
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**Charlotte Leather Belting Co.**  
Charlotte, N. C.

Other mills here are also expected to get the benefit of this relayed power and to change their operations to a night shift. The Yadkin River Power Co. reports sufficient water to serve its smaller users, but an attempt to fully supply the larger mills would exhaust its low water supply and endanger lighting service to many towns in this section.

Whether the mills can now be run full night shift could not be learned. Their day operations for a number of weeks have been confined to an average of three days per week.

**Austin, Tex.**—That 500 business men of this city and immediate vicinity contributing \$500 each or 100 men contributing 2,500 each can finance a cotton mill is the statement of John A. McPherson of Dallas, consulting engineer of the J. E. Sirrine & Co., textile engineering concern of Greenville, S. C., who spent several days interviewing local business men and engineers on the proposition of constructing a plant here. Mr. McPherson said his company has planned and designed 800 textile mills in various sections of the country and principally in the Piedmont section of the South Atlantic States. In every instance, he declared, these mills have been financed by the particular community in which they are located. State-wide promotion campaigns in financing cotton mills are seldom successful, he said.

Mr. McPherson declared that power for operating the mills can be produced in Texas fully 30 per cent cheaper than is the case in South Carolina and Georgia. One of the big factors in the successful operation of a mill is a surplus of intelligent and skilled labor and statistics show that Austin possesses such an advantage, he said.

**Columbia, S. C.**—Manufacturers in Columbia and in this immediate vicinity who use electricity are watching the clouds anxiously, for the rivers are lower than they have been in years and indications for precipitation are not promising.

The Pacific group of cotton mills in this city is said to be seriously crippled because of the low water and other mills too are affected. The Olympia and the Granby, both of the Pacific group, have been for a number of days operating only on practically a half time schedule. W. P. Hamrick, general manager of the Pacific mills here, says that on account of the low water, work is available for about half of the employees. He says he has been able to keep the weaving sections of these two mills in operation, though a complete shutdown was necessary Tuesday afternoon of this week.

The Parr Shoals power plant is not producing sufficient power to operate the Columbia and the Winnsboro mills. Power plants in the upper part of the State are said to be impounding water, which cuts off the supply reaching the Parr



Shoals plant and makes it impossible for it to store up water. The steam plant in Columbia, used when the water is insufficient to generate sufficient electricity to operate the lights and small power demands of the city, is running full blast.

There have been no heavy rain-falls in this vicinity since the latter part of September and the shortage in precipitation is being felt.

court in a suit which was the out-growth of the alleged cancellation of a contract for goods by the defendant. Wilton H. Earle and Martin & Blythe, attorneys for the defendant, gave notice immediately after the verdict was rendered of intention to move for a new trial. The motion will be heard by Judge H. H. Watkins within the next week or ten days.

Haynsworth and Haynsworth, attorneys, represented the Nuckasee Manufacturing Company in the case which went to trial Tuesday.

The Nuckasee Manufacturing Company, of which J. Symmes is president and manager, that the Apparel Manufacturing Company through telegrams and letters contracted to buy 1,200,000 yards of material at 39 cents per yard. The Apparel Manufacturing Company refused to accept the goods, claiming the contract had been made. The court alleged that the market value of the goods amounted to \$25,000. For this amount that the Apparel Manufacturing Company was awarded in the suit and the jury allowed the amount.

The case has been in court since last September.

#### Low Water Stops Mills in Durham.

Durham, N. C.—Durham is faced with a complete shutdown of industry within the next few days for an indefinite period, due to the extreme shortage of water unless general rains over the watershed to the west and northwest relieve the acute situation.

All factories are closed down Friday in accordance with an agreement reached at a meeting between representatives of the manufacturing plants, officials of the water company and the city manager. The agreement was to the effect that the factories would curtail the use of water fifty per cent, operating only one-half of the present working week, which in some factories is the full six days, in others as short as four days. This saving represents one-fourth of the daily consumption of the city.

It was stated here by a prominent official of one of the largest of Durham's concerns that in his opinion the plants would not reopen Monday, but remain closed for an indefinite period unless a great amount of rain fell by the first of the week. The closing of the plants has thrown literally thousands out of work and

continued closing if it comes may work some hardship.

#### Morse Chain Co. Has Attractive Souvenir.

The Morse Chain Co. is distributing a very attractive souvenir at the International Textile Exposition in Boston this week. Several thousand cotton bolls, from the celebrated Woodruff Farms, near Charlotte, are being distributed, these being wrapped in an interesting illustrated circular telling something of the cotton boll and the silent chain drives manufactured by the Morse Chain Co.

#### Machinery Overhauled.

Wanted, to correspond with mill or mills wishing to have spinning or card room machinery overhauled. Good, careful work by man with 15 years' experience. Address Overhauler, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

#### SYDNOR PUMP & WELL CO.

Richmond, Va.  
Supplying Cotton Mills with Water for 30 Years

## WALLS

for

OFFICES  
COMMUNITY HOUSES  
COTTAGES

Strong—Attractive to the eye—Vermin Proof

Use Southern Gypsum Co. Plasters

Address

Southern Gypsum Co.  
—INC.—  
North Holston, Va.

The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina will hold their regular fall meeting at the Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C., on Friday and Saturday, December 2 and 3.

Hunter Marshall, Jr., secretary and treasurer, is sending out the following letter relative to the meeting.

A varied program has been arranged affording pleasure and diversion to all who attend the convention, as follows:

Friday morning, Dec. 2—Arrival of members and guests.

Friday afternoon — Golf tournament, tennis and other entertainments.

Special entertainment arranged for ladies.

Friday evening, 8 p. m.—Informal banquet. (Members, guests and families.)

Music.

Addresses.

Saturday morning, Dec. 3, 10 a. m.—Business session.

Saturday afternoon—Horse races. Second annual North Carolina flat race.

#### Suit for \$20,000 Is Won by Nuckasee Manufacturing Co.

Greenville, S. C.—The Nuckasee Manufacturing Company, of this city, was awarded a verdict of \$20,000 against the Apparel Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, in federal

## 136 Cotton Mills



by actual count now using MACOAK Belt.

If there ever was a time when quality counted, it is now.

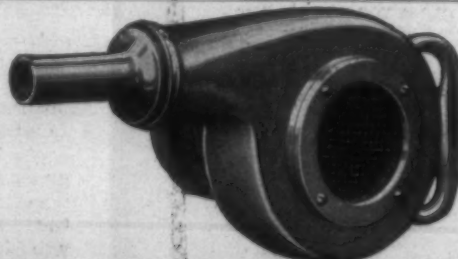
MACOAK BELT is QUALITY SUPREME

McLeod Leather & Belting Company  
Greensboro, N. C.

#### CADILLAC Portable Electric Blower

Weight six pounds.  
Attach to any light socket.  
Universal motor. Any voltage, 110 to 250.  
20 feet cord and connections.  
For cleaning motors, generators, etc.; for blowing lint and dust from textile machinery.

Price and folder on request.



J. S. COTHRAN, Sales Engineer, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS  
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS  
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)  
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM  
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT  
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)  
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL  
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

#### AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treasurer

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

## The **STRENGTH** of the Mallet

Up the mountain the great Mallet climbs, with a hundred or more heavily laden freight cars in tow. Of course it's horsepower that does the trick, but back of the horsepower is strength—sheer structural strength. When ever there is a big job on hand, there you will find strength.

We build "Union" Renewable Fuses the Mallet way—for heavy work. A "Union" Renewable withstands the shock of blowouts longer than any other fuse made because it has stamina and ruggedness, through and through.

One glance at the thick, durable, fire-resisting casing, the extra heavy ferrules and washers (all beautifully machined and snugly jointed to withstand the blow-out shock) will prove to you the strength of a "Union" Renewable Fuse.

And, in actual tests—discarding all idle claims and theories—a "Union" Renewable will demonstrate its superior staying powers over a host of would-be competitors. Isn't that the kind of a fuse you want, and ought to use—the kind that saves you money by going to the very last limit of renewability?

"Union" Fuses, both Renewable and Non-Renewable, are for sale by all leading jobbers and dealers. They are approved in the very highest degree by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

The "Union" saves more than ANY other renewable fuse.

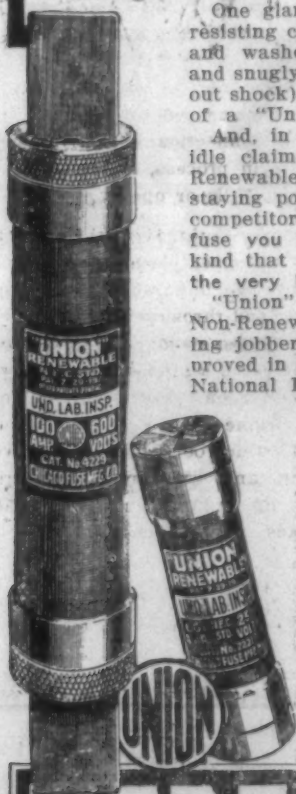
Free Descriptive Booklet on Request.

**Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.**

Manufacturers of Switch and Outlet Boxes, Cut-outs, Fuse Plugs, Automobile Fuses, Renewable & Non-Renewable enclosed Fuses.

Chicago

New York



# UNION

**RENEWABLE & NON-RENEWABLE FUSES.**

### Common Sense in Dry Goods.

One of the popular writers of Cape Cod stories depicts a hero in an interview with a convalescent financier whose intricate business he had been called on to manage in an emergency. The financier asked him why he did certain things that proved eminently successful.

"I don't know," was the answer. "I knew something had to be done and I tried to look at the problem in a common sense way."

"And having common sense, you used it of course," was the response.

This incident came to mind a few days ago when one of the "fashioned" merchants still in the wholesale dry goods trade found reading some excellent articles recently published telling to avoid the evils of inflation and deal with the perils of depression.

"I didn't know you were a realist," his visitor remarked. "Not," was the quick answer. "There's a lot of common sense in these articles. You know the troubles in the dry goods trade that so little common sense is used by merchants who knew the after-armistice spree meant. I'm not very well posted on a lot of the new methods of doing business, but I have never been afraid to apply common sense methods in business. This trade is full of men able to tell all about business methods, but the men who will stand up and apply the good common sense methods when everyone else goes crazy seem to me to be no more plentiful than they were when I was a boy in the trade in 1873."

"What we need most in the business world, and especially in our own business here, is some method that will make men do the right thing when they know well what is the right thing to do."

Many new systems are constantly coming into trade. But unless they are used they have no value. Before the days of telephones, typewriters and other new systems there were men doing business in New York dry goods houses. Some of them still survive, and not a few of them are pretty strong factors in outlining the policies of large concerns. These are the men who are called in first when concerns get into financial trouble. They are sought, not because they know the economics involved in any business problem but because, when they see what the real business situation is, they advise the things that others will follow. They know how to make men use good methods in any situation.

Charts telling of bad banking conditions, high interest rates, inflated values, stocks on hand, etc., are of absolutely no value to men who will not use them when they understand what they mean. There are hundreds of men in trade who are successful today not because of system but because they had courage to do the right thing when they knew it was right. Many discussions are taking place based upon the premise that dry goods men do not know enough of statistics of their business and should be encouraged to know more. Occa-

sionally some man stands up and says what he believes of the deluge of statistics now extant. One of this sort of men runs a print works.

"You can believe me," he said, a few days ago, "that it is a great deal harder to stand still when others are apparently soaring on angels' wings than it is to get all the statistics I need to run my business or the business of all the printers in the coun-

try. This is the situation as I see it. Manufacturers of cloths are asking and can easily get prices that show them a 50 per cent profit. What they have to sell I have to buy and convert before I can make my money on finished goods. Suppose the manufacturer needs business. He can cut his price 10 or 20 per cent and give my competitor goods, and make a market level that would cramp me. I can't stand a shrinkage of 20 per cent, but the manufacturer can lose half of his profit and still be doing well. That may not sound reasonable to you, but to me it is only common sense in business."

When the house of cards in the cotton goods markets began to topple some months ago this converter was one of the few who could liquidate without much loss, and he was one of the very few who were ready to jump in and buy goods at low prices and convert them to sell at a profit again. He had used the common sense he talked about.

A man at the head of one of the large worsted goods accounts refused to counsel lifting prices as some of his neighbors had done a short time after business started in 1919. When he was asked one day why he had refused to take a big profit, he said: "It might not prove to be a profit at all. Where do I get off if I break my customer? If he buys something he can't pay for I lose. That's common sense, isn't it." Mighty few of his customers lost money if they followed his advice, and his mill certainly saved a great deal of money because of his caution.

While the trade is always interested in history and reminiscences, the question most frequently asked now is: "What is the best thing to do right now to keep the dry goods trade moving as well as it has in relation to other trades in the past year?" This question was put to some of the merchants referred to above.

Almost unanimously, they agreed that the one sure thing to do in busi-



ness now is to keep selling and taking a small profit every time it appears. They advise against putting prices up every time a manufacturer says they must go up. They believe the manufacturer will be better off who uses his own common sense and stops making goods when he knows they cannot be sold at a profit, or when he feels he cannot afford to carry goods he makes to keep his working forces employed. They think that conditions are such that unless dry goods are priced very attractively, made honestly, and offered so publicly, that all men may know of them, the tendency to economize on clothing will cause a greater contraction in the movement of goods than ought to be expected. The purchasing power of the country is lower than usual, but many things will come about in the next few weeks to prove stimulating to other trades that have been held up. From this stimulation dry goods are certain to profit in volume of sales provided the element of profiteering is out of them.

One of the greatest helps given to the dry goods trade in hastening liquidation after July of last year was the wide publicity given to the efforts of great merchants to cut prices and get business on a sound foundation again. It led to the stirring of business in ways that were surprising, especially when all other trades were going backward in production and consumption. Of course, there is such a thing as common sense even in such a cheap thing as publicity. —Journal of Commerce.

### International Textile Exposition.

(Continued from Page 14.)

At least, by the co-operation of machinery men and textile manufacturers to produce the best possible results.

"The program of the joint meeting of the International Textile Exposition, the National Power Show and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers shows the diversity of interests and the contribution of each to the good of the whole. The cotton association concerns itself at this time with two great problems, namely, production costs and research work.

The consideration of research work has for its object the study of the raw material and fabrics and the improvement in their condition through all the stages of manufacture to the goods as they appear on the retailers' shelves. This research is not merely national in its scope, but it is international. It is not only highly scientific, but the results are intensely practical. The investigations are often long and involved, requiring the highest technical skill and the broadest knowledge. The expense is often very great and the results sometimes long deferred.

"The co-operative effort, as represented in these organizations during this week, concerns not merely manufacturers of machinery and goods made by these machines and technical men generally, but the wholesaler, the retailer and the buying public.

## Why a Morse Silent Chain

The Morse silent chain is used because of its superiority based on the design of the exclusive "rocker-joint" construction, the very highest grade of material and heat treatment, the extreme accuracy in manufacturing and the engineering assistance in the designing of textile drives by engineers trained in this particular line and backed by the long standing reputation of the MORSE CHAIN COMPANY.

DO YOU KNOW about the MORSE Line Shaft Drive,  
The MORSE Spinning Frame Drive?

Write for Booklets

Send for INFORMATION Address NEAREST Office  
FACTS will Surprise You



# Morse Chain Co.

Ithaca, N. Y.



ASSISTANCE FREE

CHARLOTTE, N. C., 404 Commercial Bank Building

Cleveland  
Chicago  
Baltimore  
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Detroit  
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Pittsburgh  
San Francisco

Atlanta  
Montreal  
Minneapolis  
St. Louis

"MORSE" is the guarantee always behind our  
Efficiency, Durability and Service

# Bankrupt Sale of Tennille Yarn Mills

Pursuant to an order passed by Honorable Joseph Ganahl, Referee in Bankruptcy, on the 25th day of October, 1921, in the matter of Tennille Yarn Mills, bankrupt, the undersigned, as Trustee for said bankrupt, will offer the following property for sale on the 29th day of November, 1921, at 12 o'clock m., at the plant of said Tennille Yarn Mills, in the County of Washington, Georgia, located about one-half mile from Tennille, in said County, to-wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Washington, State of Georgia, containing twenty-six and four-tenths (26.4) acres, more or less, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the East side of the Central of Georgia Railway Company's right of way one thousand yards south from the Southeast corner of the Central of Georgia Railway Company's depot at Tennille, Washington County, Georgia, running S. 58 1-2 E. parallel with the right of way of the Central of Georgia Railway, 14.00 chains; thence N. 31 1-2 W. 20.03 chains on the North side of Academy Street; thence in a Westerly direction along the right of way of the Central of Georgia Railway to a pine tree thence S. 31 1-2 E. 9.09 chains to the beginning point; said land being bounded North, East and West by lands owned, in November, 1904, by J. B. Stevens together with, and as appurtenant thereto, the entire manufacturing plant of said Tennille Yarn Mills, including all houses, outhouses, buildings, fences and improvements of every character thereon, and all engines, boilers, machinery, fixtures, furniture, and other equipment, all tools and vehicles thereon, thereto appurtenant, or in any manner therewith connected and generally all the real estate, buildings and machinery used in connection with the operation of said mills; and also all the stock in process, shipping cases, bagging and ties, located in Tennille Yarn Mills or upon the property hereinabove described.

The main mill building of the above described plant is a two-story and basement brick building fifty-six by two hundred and nineteen (56x219) feet, with four-ton elevator, equipped throughout with sprinkler system, and consisting of opening and picker room, card room, spinning room, winder room, basement, boiler room and engine room, with all machinery and equipment in good condition. The additional improvements are one brick warehouse, one frame waste house, one frame barn, one brick boiler room, one brick engine room, one brick tower and ten thousand (10,000) gallon water tank, fire pipe lines, three hose houses, one four-room office building, eight three-room tenant cottages, eight four-room tenant cottages, two six-room tenant cottages, and one brick conditioning room.

All of the above described property will be sold free of all liens and encumbrances. Inspection of complete inventory may be had on application to the undersigned.

Bidders will be required to accompany their bids with cash or certified checks for ten per cent (10%) thereof.

All sales will be made subject to the confirmation of the Court.

The Trustee reserves the right to offer said property as a whole or in such parcels as he may deem expedient. Each purchaser shall pay all taxes for 1921 on the property bought by him at the sale, also pay for the necessary revenue stamps to attach to papers.

# W. B. Oliver

Trustee in Bankruptcy of Tennille Yarn Mills



# TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

**TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow**



Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue, Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

**SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.**

**WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.**

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

## The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.

R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Power Company Giving Full Service Now.

Raleigh, N. C.—Beginning last Friday the Carolina Power and Light Company will furnish full service to sixty large cotton mills and more than a score of other important industries that have been forced to shut down for two and one-half days each week during the past month because of lack of current, according to announcement made here by Paul A. Tillery, general manager of the company.

Resumption of maximum service has been made possible by arrangements that have been made to receive surplus power from the Alabama Power Company and by the operation of the company's auxiliary steam plant at Method, which has been idle during the summer and fall on account of the drought.

Water for the operation of the steam plant will be hauled from Crabtree creek over the Seaboard Air Line in tank cars. Several weeks ago the company made efforts to secure the water needed for the operation of its steam plant from wells, but has been able to secure only about 50,000 gallons a day, approximately one-fourth of the amount required. For the past two weeks, this water has been emptied into the city reservoir, and Mr. Tillery stated last night that this water will not be used by the power company if it is needed by the city.

Cotton mills affected by the power curtailment, and which have been running on short time for over two months are at Raleigh, Henderson, Neuse, Smithfield, Clayton, Sanford, Goldsboro, Rockingham, Lumberton, Wadesboro, Franklinton, Wake Forest, Laurinburg, Marion, McColl and Cheraw.

Although power companies in this section have frequently interchanged current, the Carolina Power and Light Company is the first to receive current through several intervening transmission systems. Current is not actually passed from Alabama to North Carolina, each of the intervening companies simply giving the company next in line an amount equivalent to that received. Current

received here is obtained through the Georgia Railway and Power Company and the Southern Power Company. Other large companies whose lines have also been linked up are the Tennessee Power Company and Yadkin River Power Company.

The linking of these large lines so as to make possible the interchange of current is in line with investigations made by the government during the war, with a view to the greatest utilization of hydro-electric power, but the scheme has never before been put into operation.

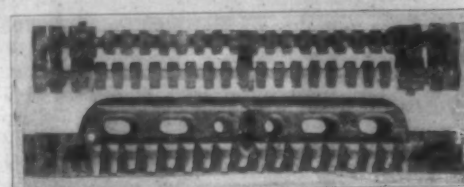
Owing to the fact that no hydro-electric plants were constructed during the war and that none of those since begun have been completed, there is a general shortage of power in the Southeast. This condition is expected to extend through next year and as a partial solution the Alabama Power Company has petitioned the government for a lease on its steam plant at Sheffield, Ala. This plant has a capacity of 90,000 horse power and has not been operated since the war. Now that the lines have been linked, all of the power companies in the Southeast would have access to power made available in this way and the application for the lease, which is now pending, has been indorsed by the public service commissions of Georgia and Alabama and the North Carolina Corporation Commission.

### Successful Community Fair at LaFayette Mills.

The community fair at the LaFayette Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ga., on Friday and Saturday of last week was a success from every standpoint. The large number of exhibits showed displayed a wide variety of excellent products, those in the women's department being unusually good. A large number of people from the town and nearby communities attended the fair.

Prizes were awarded for garden products, canned goods, cooking, sewing, flower raising. Special exhibits of woodwork, embroidery, and cooking in the boys' and girls' departments attracted unusual interest.

### The Railroad Strike Has Been Settled But the Uncertainty of Your Coal Consumption is Not Settled Until You Install



## STATES Sectional Grate Bars

They realize that fuel conservation is necessary.

States Grates will not only save 20% in the amount of coal consumed and increase the steaming efficiency of your boilers 50%, but any kind of coal can be burned with good results, thus paying for themselves in from thirty to sixty days.

Eureka Iron Works, Inc., Lincolnton, N. C.

### Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period On



For Use with Either Natural, Induced or Forced Draft  
FOR DETAILED INFORMATION WRITE

**THOMAS GRATE BAR COMPANY**  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

### The Mechanical Weather Man Says



"Weather may come  
and weather may go,  
But Carrier makes  
weather whether or not!"

**Carrier Engineering Corporation**

39 Cortlandt St., New York N.Y.

Boston Buffalo Philadelphia Chicago

Automatic, Guaranteed  
AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT  
for  
Humidifying, Heating, Cooling, Ventilating  
and Purifying

Literature upon request

## Spartan Sizing Compound Co.

WITHERPSOON & WITHERSPOON, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Manufacturers of  
Spartan Compounds,  
Tallows and Gums



## REMEDYING DYEHOUSE TROUBLES

(Continued From Page 12)

if the bleaching operation is run from 45 minutes to one hour.

2. From Chlorinated Lime and Snow Flake Crystals. This is an improvement over No. 1, in that all the objectionable features of the hard bleach are removed and the resulting soft bleach is therefore a perfect bleach. There are no lime compounds to be left behind in the goods, since all the calcium hypochlorite is converted into sodium hypochlorite. There is no causticity because it is all removed. The solution is of such nature that it does not immediately lose all its strength, but at the same time does use all its available bleaching power. The same weight of chlorinated lime will, therefore, go from 50% to 100% farther, and 3 to 5 pounds of chlorinated lime will bleach 100 pounds of goods. The bleached goods will be soft and lofty, hence have a better finish.

Preparation of a soft bleach: Make up solution of chlorinated lime in the regular way, using one pound to every two to four gallons of water, taking care to see that all lumps are well broken up. When this is carefully mixed up, add 1½ pounds dry snow flake crystals for every pound of chlorinated lime. Stir carefully for at least 15 minutes and then allow to settle, preferably over night. The clear liquor is the desired bleaching liquor.

*Important:* The utmost care should be used in making up this bleach solution. Complete stirring is essential. Time spent in making up the solution will be repaid in the greater efficiency of the solution.

3. From Liquid Chlorine and P. W. Drackett & Co.'s No. 20 Special Alkali, or 56% Soda Ash and Caustic Combined: At first sight the use of liquid chlorine would seem to give a much more easily handled process. However, unless the proper alkaline material is used in making up this solution, and unless proper precautions are used, it is decidedly uneconomical. When liquid chlorine was first introduced, caustic soda was used as the alkali. There is always present an excess of caus-

tic, however, so that it has all the disadvantages of hard lime bleach, differing only in the absence of lime compounds. That is, the caustic had a tendency to tender goods and prevent full use of the bleaching power. Then soda ash was suggested. This has disadvantages, however. It gives a bleach solution which contains no caustic and is all consumed in bleaching, but loses strength very rapidly after being made up. The final step in this direction is the use of a Special Alkali which gives a perfect bleach solution with liquid chlorine. There is (1) no caustic or other excess alkalinity, (2) no lime compounds, (3) full efficiency in bleaching and (4) a bleach solution which retains its strength on standing. It is the exact counterpart of the bleach solution made from chlorinated lime and snow flake crystals. In this form from 1½ to 2 pounds of liquid chlorine should bleach 100 pounds of goods.

Preparation of Bleach from No. 20 Special Alkali and Liquid Chlorine: Use no caustic or soda ash.

## "STOCK BLEACH"

"Dissolve 50 pounds of No. 20 Special Alkali in 100 gallons of cold water while stirring. If the resulting solution is over 100° F. in temperature, allow to cool. Set the chlorine cylinder on a platform scale by the side of the alkali solution and weigh carefully, allowing the gas to flow in slowly, meanwhile stirring the solution, until the scale again balances, i. e., until 17½ pounds of gas are withdrawn. The solution is now ready for use."

*Important:* The solution must not be allowed to get hotter than 100° F. while the gas is being passed in. This is very necessary to prevent loss of gas.

The gas may be transmitted into the solution by a pipe attached to the cylinder which reaches under the surface of the solution. Iron pipe may be used, but a lead pipe or even a rubber hose is to be preferred. This, of course, must be in place when the first weighing is made. The bleach solution should be made in concrete, earthenware or glass. Wood and metal are unsatisfactory as a rule.

## "Getting Under His Shirt"

and STAYING there

There used to be a very effective way of getting under the buyer's "shirt"—used by more or less reputable firms via their salesmen. But Mr. Volsted put a crimp in that, and politely said that we would have to seek other forms of "advertising."

## What Better Way

then than through his favorite trade paper?

We do do not claim to be the favorite trade paper of ALL Southern mill men, but we do claim 90%!

A. B. C.?

Sure!

SOUTHERN  
TEXTILE BULLETIN  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## R. H. BOULIGNY, INC.

CONTRACTOR—DEALER

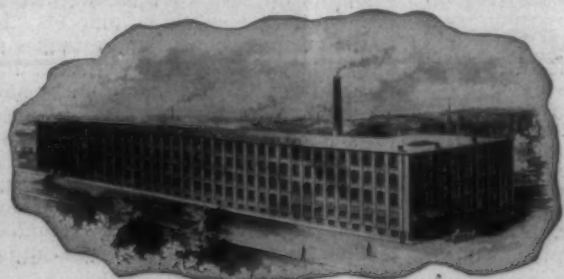
INDUSTRIAL LIGHT and POWER WIRING

105 Kinney Bldg CHARLOTTE North Carolina

## Machinery for Sale.

We have the following for sale:  
Thirty-six Stafford automatic looms, 82-in. reel space, 12 harness dobblies, complete with motor.  
Eighteen 40-in. Pettie cards.  
Eighteen 40-in. Hetherington cards.  
One Creighton opener, with hopper feed.  
Three 4x6 spoolers, gravity spindles.  
Our prices are unusually attractive.

Hunter Machinery Company, Marion, N. C.



## Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.

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WORCESTER, MASS.

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## CARD CLOTHING

Cylinder Fillets  
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All Sizes and Nos. Wire

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Traverse and Roller Grinders

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Write for Prices and Free Samples



Northbound				SCHEDULES BEGINNING AUGUST 14, 1921				Southbound			
No. 26	No. 128	No. 26	No. 26	ATLANTA, GA.	No. 29	No. 37	No. 137	No. 26	No. 29	No. 37	No. 137
12.00PM	11.30AM	12.30PM	4.00PM	Terminal Station (Cont. Time) ar	10.55AM	5.50PM	4.50PM	5.25AM	10.55AM	5.50PM	4.50PM
12.10AM	11.40AM	12.40PM	4.10PM	Post Office Station (Cont. Time) ar	7.00AM	2.10PM	1.00PM	5.35AM	7.00AM	2.10PM	1.00PM
6.15AM	4.50PM	5.50PM	9.35PM	ar GREENVILLE, S. C. (East Time) ar	5.50AM	1.00PM	11.52AM	11.45PM	5.50AM	1.00PM	11.52AM
7.35AM	5.55PM	6.55PM	10.48PM	ar SPARTANBURG, S. C.	7.55AM	3.05PM	2.05PM	12.05PM	7.55AM	3.05PM	2.05PM
10.05AM	8.05PM	9.05PM	12.55AM	ar CHARLOTTE, N. C.	9.55AM	5.05PM	4.05PM	1.15PM	9.55AM	5.05PM	4.05PM
11.45AM	9.20PM	10.20PM	2.20AM	ar SALISBURY, N. C.	11.55AM	7.05PM	6.05PM	3.25PM	11.55AM	7.05PM	6.05PM
1.05PM	10.25PM	11.25PM	3.25AM	ar High Point, N. C.	12.45AM	8.02AM	7.02AM	4.27PM	12.45AM	8.02AM	7.02AM
1.30PM	10.50PM	11.41PM	3.44AM	ar GREENSBORO, N. C.	12.15AM	7.35AM	6.35AM	4.58PM	12.15AM	7.35AM	6.35AM
2.40PM	9.50AM	9.50AM	5.06AM	ar Winston-Salem, N. C.	1.00PM	8.30AM	7.30AM	5.08PM	1.00PM	8.30AM	7.30AM
3.30PM	9.50AM	9.50AM	5.06AM	ar Raleigh, N. C.	2.00PM	9.30AM	8.30AM	6.08PM	2.00PM	9.30AM	8.30AM
3.55PM	12.54AM	1.00AM	5.54AM	ar DANVILLE, VA.	3.00PM	10.30AM	9.30AM	6.38PM	3.00PM	10.30AM	9.30AM
5.30PM	9.50AM	9.50AM	5.06AM	ar Norfolk, Va.	4.00PM	11.30AM	10.30AM	7.38PM	4.00PM	11.30AM	10.30AM
5.35PM	7.10AM	7.10AM	7.40PM	ar Richmond, Va.	5.00PM	12.00PM	11.00PM	7.48PM	5.00PM	12.00PM	11.00PM
5.17PM	2.16AM	3.16AM	7.05AM	ar LYNCHBURG, VA.	6.00PM	1.00PM	1.00PM	8.08PM	6.00PM	1.00PM	1.00PM
11.00PM	7.40AM	8.40AM	12.38PM	ar WASHINGTON, D. C.	7.00PM	2.00PM	2.00PM	9.08PM	7.00PM	2.00PM	2.00PM
1.50AM	9.05AM	10.05AM	2.00PM	ar BALTIMORE, MD., Penna. Sys.	8.00PM	3.00PM	3.00PM	10.08PM	8.00PM	3.00PM	3.00PM
4.15AM	11.13AM	12.13PM	4.05PM	ar West PHILADELPHIA	9.00PM	4.00PM	4.00PM	11.08PM	9.00PM	4.00PM	4.00PM
4.35AM	11.24AM	12.24PM	4.17PM	ar North PHILADELPHIA	10.00PM	5.00PM	5.00PM	12.08PM	10.00PM	5.00PM	5.00PM
6.45AM	1.30PM	2.40PM	6.10PM	ar NEW YORK, Penna. System	11.00PM	6.00PM	6.00PM	1.08PM	11.00PM	6.00PM	6.00PM

Notes: Nos. 27 and 28. NEW YORK & NEW ORLEANS LIMITED. Solid Pullman train. Drawing room sleeping cars between New Orleans, Montgomery, Atlanta, Washington and New York. Sleeping car northbound between Atlanta and Richmond. Dining car. Club car. Library-Observation car. No coaches.  
 Nos. 127 and 128. ATLANTA SPECIAL. Drawing room sleeping cars between Macon, Columbus, Atlanta, Washington and New York. Washington-San Francisco tourist sleeping car southbound. Dining car. Coaches.  
 Nos. 29 and 30. BIRMINGHAM SPECIAL. Drawing room sleeping cars between Birmingham, Atlanta, Washington and New York. San Francisco-Washington tourist sleeping car northbound. Sleeping car between Richmond and Atlanta southbound. Observation car. Dining car. Coaches.  
 Nos. 36 and 37. NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS EXPRESS. Drawing room sleeping cars between New Orleans, Montgomery, Birmingham, Atlanta and Washington and New York. Dining car. Coaches.  
 Notes: Nos. 29 and 30 use Pullman Street Station only at Atlanta.  
 Notes: Train No. 128 connects at Washington with "COLONIAL EXPRESS," through train to Boston via Fall Gate Bridge Route, leaving Washington 8.15 A. M. via Penna. System.



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## Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of Metallic Drawing Roll

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways  
 Sliver Lap Machines  
 Ribbon Lap Machines  
 Comber Draw Boxes  
 Detaching Roll for Combers  
 Drawing Frames  
 Slubbers  
 Intermediate Frames

25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION  
 GUARANTEED

For Prices and Circular Write to

**The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.**

INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

## President Harding Greets Mill People in Birmingham.

One of the most interesting affairs given for the entertainment of President Harding during his visit to Birmingham last week was his attendance at a supper given by Governor B. B. Comer, of Alabama, who is also president of the Avondale Mills. Governor Comer had as his guests the members of the bands from various plants of the Avondale Mills, these bands coming from the Birmingham, Pell City and Mignon, Ala., plants.

These bands took part in the presidential parade and attracted much attention from the enormous crowds that lined the streets. That night they were supper guests of Mr. Comer, and later in the evening President Harding and Mrs. Harding came especially to greet these members of the bands. It was planned that the president and his wife would shake hands with the youngest member of each band, but after seeing all of the band members Mr. and Mrs. Harding insisted on meeting all of them.

Other members of the Comer family were present for the occasion, including Senator Comer, Donald Comer, and E. T. Comer, the latter chairman of the board of directors of the Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.

## Community Fair at Ware Shoals.

One of the largest community fairs held in South Carolina this season was that at Ware Shoals. Besides the fair itself, there was an unusually interesting program, including addresses by a number of prominent South Carolinians, and an elaborate pageant on the final day.

Exhibits at the fair included the products of the garden, loom and workshop. Virtually every establishment in the village had a booth. Department A included exhibits from the gin, oil mill, dairy, ice plant and ice cream plant. Department B was given over to displays

of cotton mill products, including the bags made from Ware Shoals cloth. Department C was used by the mill store. Department D showed farm and garden products and in Department E the poultry raisers had large exhibits. In the other departments were canned goods, fancy work, school exhibits, Girl and Boy Scout organization displays, the health exhibit and various other features of the community work and progress. The flower exhibit was extremely good.

The pageant depicted the cotton industry in all of its phases and was carried through in a way that reflected much credit upon the participants and those who supervised it.

## Exposition Edition of "Dyestuffs."

The current edition of "Dyestuffs," the magazine of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., is devoted to the International Textile Exposition in Boston. The magazine has an unusually attractive cover in several colors and contains some very interesting articles. One of them, "The History of Textiles in the New World," traces the relationship between the National Chemical and Aniline Co. and the textile industries.

The company's exhibit at the textile show is fully described, the exhibit being a chronological history of the development of the dye industry from the first dyes developed by the English chemist Perkin to the last color brought out by the National Aniline and Chemical Co.

The handsome cover design shows various fabrics dyed in American colors, including prehistoric weaves from Alaska, Peru, on through to modern cotton and silk dyes.

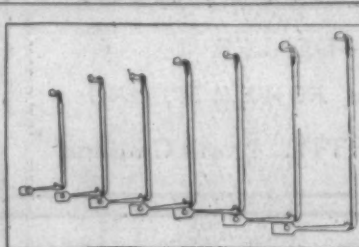
## Exhibit of the Bureau of Commerce at the Textile Exposition.

The Department of Commerce wishes to call attention to its exhibit at the International Textile Exposition November 5. This bureau is the one agency designated by Congress to aid in the promotion of the export trade of the United States. This it does by collecting information in the different foreign trading centers through six hundred trained investigators, and distributing this information to business men in the United States.

There is displayed in this booth samples of cotton cloths collected in the different world's markets by trade commissioners and attaches of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Particularly noticeable among this exhibit are cotton cloths collected throughout the Far East, mainly in India and Japan. There is also shown samples of German and Austrian paper clothing. This exhibit consists of several complete suits for men, aprons and other wearing apparel for women.

The Department is also pleased to show the different monographs which the Bureau's investigators have written on markets for cotton goods, state of markets abroad.

Present at the Bureau's booth, Edward T. Pickard, Chief of the Textile Division, Walter H. Rastall, Chief of the Machinery Division,



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**SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER COMPANY**  
 of Norway Iron, Perfectly Fitted before leaving our factory.

We Manufacture, Repair, Overhaul, all kinds of Textile Machinery, Align and Level Shafting by the Kinkead System.

OUR TWENTYEARS OF EXPERIENCE IS AT YOUR COMMAND  
 WE HAVE A NEW CATALOG WANT ONE?

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 Charlotte, N. C.  
 W. H. MONTY, President  
 W. H. HUTCHINS, Vice-Pres. & Sec.



# The Mechanical Ventilation of Dye-houses.

(Continued from Page 8.)

at the points required and connected up with small steam and condense piping and electric wiring all carried overhead. There is therefore no channeling in floors, nor any cuttings or structural disturbance in units being placed on the floor level the building, nor air shafts fixed overhead which obstruct and get in the way of shafting or pulleys and which are generally unsightly. If extension of the system is required additional heater units are fixed without interfering with those in use.

Air is discharged from the unit fully warmed at the rate of 2,600 c. f. per minute immediately on turning on the steam and setting the fan in motion.

The warm air is discharged where required near the floor level and not mainly at the ceiling, as is the tendency with overhead piping. A feeling of freshness is obtained owing to the constant but gentle movement of the air by circulating through the heater units. The heat can be rapidly reduced by shutting off parts or the whole battery. The fan on each unit can be run for cooling in summer, causing a constant circulation of air. Heater units may be used independently to heat any part or parts of a workshop where say, overtime is being worked, without the expense of operating the remainder. The system permits of a wide range of heat control.

## Industry in Government.

(Continued from Page 7.)

tolerance and patience necessary under the circumstances.

There is hardly time to touch upon various aspects of economic and industrial conditions in the Far East and in certain of the important Central European States, but I would like to bring to you just a fleeting picture of conditions as recently reported from England.

It seems that German and French competition in cotton yarns is causing considerable alarm in Great Britain. Exports fell off from nearly 24,000,000 pounds in January, 1921, to 9,600,000 in June, 1921. Even allowing for decreased price, this reveals an acute situation from the British standpoint. The same condition is noticed in Nottingham among the lace and embroidery makers and also in the hosiery and knit goods industries. Not alone has the British textile industry suffered by the industrial depression, but it has also had the coal strike and unemployment situations to contend with. The latter problem has become so acute that the East Lancashire area has petitioned its government asking that a scheme be devised to find work for its operatives at least three days per week. It has further requested that an industrial subsidy be granted by the government, the unemployment situation in the Lancashire district having assumed such proportions as to render it impossible of treatment by the local interests.

Due to the importance of the cotton industry in Great Britain should be about four million

spinning and weaving industry in Great Britain, its condition may be accepted as the status of general textile industry in that country. It is estimated that the possible annual consumption of cotton in Great Britain, while during the six months period from February 1 to August 1, her consumption amounted to but 690,000 bales.

## Development in American Exports of Textiles.

So far as our own foreign commerce in textiles is concerned I desire in closing to call your attention to one pleasing development. In unbleached cotton goods alone we find that for the nine months ending September 30, 1921, our exports materially increased in yardage over the same periods for the preceding two years. It is especially gratifying to note that our yardage exports of unbleached cotton cloths to Greece were 300 per cent over what they were in 1919 and 1920; for Turkey in Europe, 250 per cent; Mexico, 500 per cent; Arabia, 70 per cent; while British India increased 300 per cent over 1920 and nearly 1200 per cent over 1919. The increases were also marked to certain of the Central and South American countries.

Like muscle and brain power, the development of the Textile Division will be measured by the use made of it. There is nothing too trivial or too ponderous that we will not endeavor to undertake, providing only the ultimate results are designed to be constructive. It is your organization and it remains for you to put it to work.

## Pennsylvania Manufacturers Look for Decided Improvement by End of Year.

Philadelphia, Pa.—“We believe there will soon be a substantial improvement not only in manufacturing not only in manufacturing, but in general business,” says a review of conditions throughout the State in the current bulletin of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, which embraces about 5,000 manufacturing concerns in all parts of this State in its membership.

“There has been one very beneficial result of the deflation period,” the report states. Labor is going to be much more efficient than during the past few years, and with full employment that means much for producer and consumer.

“I look as if we had reached, if not passed, the lowest level of depression. Confidence will help, and cooperation will help still more. We have the natural resources, there is plenty of money, and the American spirit will do the rest. We hope in another month to show a decided gain in all directions.”

In Philadelphia, the textile manufacturers as an industrial group are reported to be applying themselves rapidly to increasing the quality of their product, improving working conditions and increasing the efficiency of their employees, so that when a brighter day in business dawns the textile industry will be prepared to fire the boiler and meet the demand of the buying public on a basis of reduced prices and improved quality.

## Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

### Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds,  
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard M.  
Heddles  
LAWRENCE, MASS.

IF YOUR SPINNING IS NOT PERFECT, WE CAN IMPROVE IT

## National Ring Traveler Company

Providence, R. I.

C. D. TAYLOR, Gaffney, S. C. C. D. PEASELEY, Charlotte, N. C.  
SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES:

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SOFTENING & FILTRATION  
FOR BOILER FEED AND  
ALL INDUSTRIAL USES

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HAND KNOTTERS AND WARP TYING MACHINES

# MERROWING

Established 1838

FOR—

Stocking Welting  
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Maximum Production  
Minimum Cost of Upkeep  
Unexcelled Quality of Work

## THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

20 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn.

## WELFARE WORK

in your mill is not efficient unless you have installed **Sanitary Drinking Fountains.**

Swimming pools and the shower baths are fine but the internal bath is every bit as important as the external.

Drinking water must be **PURE** and **COOL** to satisfy and is properly cooled and dispensed in a **PURO SANITARY COOLER.**

## PURO SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAIN CO.,

Haydenville, Mass.



Southern Agent  
E. S. PLAYER  
Greenville, S. C.



## UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON



Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

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ATLANTA OFFICE  
1121 Candler Bldg.  
WINTHROP S. WARREN

—Agents—

## Cotton Goods

New York.—Trading in the cotton goods markets, on the whole, was rather light last week. Further tendency toward higher prices was noted in some quarters, but buyers continued to hold off until they needed goods very badly. Some lines, however, sold steadily at advancing prices, among these being sheetings and pillow cases, chambrays and suitings.

In the wash goods divisions, orders for spring goods are coming in well, staple white goods and tissue lines being more actively in demand than other lines. There is a fairly good demand for cretonnes and percales which are being held at value, are being taken moderately.

Brown sheetings showed weakness at the opening of the week, but were somewhat stronger at the close. Print cloths stiffened somewhat on moderate advances. The elimination of the possible railroad strike had a steadying effect on the market, and the general feeling in the market was much better and more confident. It was reflected in the slightly higher prices for gray goods to be delivered on early contract and in jobbing circles where business picked up considerably.

There was more business being done in cloth markets and prices on gray cloths were higher. Print cloths sold on a basis of 9½ cents for 38½-inch 64x60s and were reported as unobtainable under 9½ cents at the close. Substantial sales of 39-inch 68x72s were made at 10½ cents and 10½ cents for November-December. On 64x56s 9½ cents was paid and 8 cents was paid and bid for 60x48s. There were sales of 72x76s reported at 11½ cents, but all houses would not meet that figure nor would some sellers accept anything under 14 cents for 4-yard 80s.

Sheetings were firmer, but there was not so much business doing on them as on print cloths. Some trading in bag cloths in moderate lots was reported at firmer prices, 9 cents being asked for 5-yard goods and 8 cents for 5.50s. On 31-inch 5-yard goods 8½ cents was quoted for spots.

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On fine yarn goods prices ranged from 14½ cents to 15 cents for 9-yard 76x72s and 12½ cents for 30-inch 88x80s. The 7-yard 96x100s are held at 19 cents, at least in most quarters now.

Cotton duck continued quiet, although some specialties are being sold at prices quite beyond the levels that obtain on some of the side goods. Tire fabrics were quiet as a rule. Little or no change was reported in silk and cotton fabrics.

The large New York jobbers who

bought goods in anticipation of a continuing small lot and frequently repeated demand are doing the best business at the present time. One of the bright features is the steadiness with which advance business has come forward during the period of general quiet in primary markets.

The advance orders already booked on plain white goods, gingham, many sorts of wash fabrics, linens, and some lines of dress goods are better than those of a year ago at this period. It is to be kept in mind, of course, that at this time last year forward business was hesitant because of the declining prices.

Fall River reported considerable interest in narrow print cloths, one of the large exporters having been reported to have bought considerable quantities of goods. There were also reports of a New York printer doing some buying. It was stated that a number who were trying to depress the market here, a few days ago, gladly paid full prices here today, and, in the majority of instances, were able to get only November delivery.

Several of the 36-inch styles were quite active and sold rather freely a sixteenth advance over prices paid earlier in the week. Narrow goods have been in good demand. The 25-inch, 40x32; 44.75, sold at 3¼ cents, and are strong on that figure. Mills are firm and it is the belief here that many buyers who have kept out of the market because of a threatened railway strike, are ready to buy goods. Sales of 38½-inch, 60x48, 6.25, at 8 cents, are reported to have been made. Bids of 4½ cents for 25-inch, 52x44, 11 yard, have been made, but the market is firm at 4½ cents.

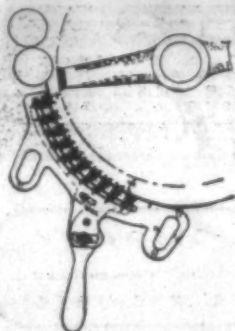
Prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s.	6½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.	6½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.	6½
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x64s.	9½
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 68x72s...	10½
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 80x80s...	14
Brown sheet'gs, 3-yard....	42½
Brown shel'gs, 4-yard....	11
Brown sheetings, So. Std.	13½
Tickings, 8-ounce .....	28
Denims, 2.20 .....	49½
Staple gingham .....	14½
Dress gingham .....	20 @22½
Standard prints .....	11
Kid finished cambrics ....	10 @11

## Grounds for Optimism.

lic has a great deal of buying power left and buying power begets buying power. The wholesale price-index number reached 272 and now stands near 148. The total volume of Federal Reserve notes in circulation showed an almost continuous upward trend during 1920—since then it has been greatly reduced. When one important industry resumes, others automatically revive. And industries are reviving."—W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, in System.

## Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns



COMPETITION IS NOW STRONG, and we cannot impress upon you too keenly to adopt our ADJUSTABLE PIN GRIDS, which will enable you to manufacture stronger and cleaner yarns, with smallest percentage of waste. Send for large list that have already adopted them.

## Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

L. D. ARMSTRONG, President  
GREENVILLE, S. C. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

## RIDLEY WATTS &amp; Co.

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St. Louis

Philadelphia

San Francisco



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—While yarn sales during the week were spotty, values held rather firmly and were much steadier at the end of the week, when the downward tendency of prices appeared to be halted. It is possible to buy yarns from merchants at prices that spinners will not consider, and merchants stated they found the spinners holding firm. In the houses here with stock to deliver, business was fairly good. Some manufacturers were inclined to anticipate their needs to some extent in view of the threatened rail strike.

Some factors in this market predict that yarn sales between now and the end of the year have little chance to be large, but spinners' prices do not reflect uneasiness along this line. Most spinners will not accept prices quoted in this market and they want a substantial premium for 1921 deliveries over their present asking prices. At the meeting in Charlotte of the Southern Consolidated Yarn Spinners it was said that stocks of yarns in the mills are not nearly so large as has generally been believed and there is a very growing determination among spinners not to sell stock yarns at prices below replacement costs. From the South it is reported that the mill men are still very hopeful of an active business soon and that most of them believe that cotton is going to show a very decided upward turn within the next few weeks. Publication of the spinning report and the averting of the rail strike are regarded as having removed two bearish factors from the cotton market and it is felt that the position of the market is now much stronger.

Some instances of lower prices paid on carded yarns were reported during the last two days of the week but these were offset by reports showing that in other cases similar yarns sold at figures generally re-

garded as the current market level here. The demand as the week closed, was only fair and much of it covered yarns needed only for filling-in purposes. Prices continued rather irregular. Quotations in this market at the end of the week were as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.	
6s to 10s 33 @	2-ply 26s 39 @41
12s to 14s 35 @	2-ply 30s 41 @
2-ply 16s 36 @	2-ply 40s 57 @59
2-ply 20s 37 @	2-ply 50s 71 @76
2-ply 24s 38 1/2 @39	

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.	
6s to 10s 32 @	36s 56 @56
10s to 12s 33 @	40s 57 @66
14s 34 @	50s 71 @76
16s 35 @	60s 83 @86
20s 36 @37	Upholstery
24s 37 1/2 @38	Yarns
26s 38 @	3s, 4s & 5-ply @23
30s 38 @41	

Duck Yarns.	
3, 4 & 5-ply	3, 4 & 5-ply
8s 32 @	16s 36 @
10s 32 1/2 @	20s 39 @

Southern Single Chain Warps.	
6s to 12s 33 @	24s 40 @40
14s 34 @	26s 41 @41
16s 35 @	30s 41 @42
20s 36 1/2 @	40s 55 @56
22s 39 @	

Southern Single Skeins.	
6s to 8s 32 @	20s 36 @
10s 32 1/2 @	22s 36 1/2 @
12s 33 @	24s 37 @
14s 34 @	26s 39 @
16s 34 1/2 @	30s 41 @

Southern Frame Cones.	
8s 34 @	22s 39 @39
10s 34 1/2 @	24s 40 @
14s 35 1/2 @	30s 40 @
16s 36 @	30s extra 44 @
18s 37 @	40s 56 @
20s 37 1/2 @	

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.	
2-ply 30s 76 @	2-ply 60s 1.15 @1.25
2-ply 36s 81 @	2-ply 70s 1.30 @1.35
2-ply 40s 90 @	2-ply 80s 1.50 @
2-ply 50s 1.00 @	

Combed Peeler Cones.	
10s 52 1/2 @	28s 61 @
12s 53 @	30s 68 @
14s 54 1/2 @	36s 71 @
16s 54 @	36s 72 @
18s 55 @	36s 73 @
20s 56 @	40s 79 @
22s 57 @	40s 79 @
24s 58 @	60s 90 @
26s 59 @	60s 1.00 @

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins.	
20s 2-ply 44 @	30s 2-ply 53 @
22s 2-ply 47 @	40s 2-ply 61 @
24s 2-ply 50 @	45s 2-ply 63 @
26s 2-ply 51 @	

Eastern Carded Cones.	
10s 41 @	22s 48 @
12s 42 @	26s 50 @
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"Keystone" Roving Cans and Boxes—Indeed "Peerless"

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Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

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on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity to see you and fully explain all details.

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Linking Warpers Linkers Balling Warpers Balling Attachments  
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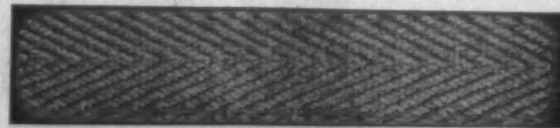
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*"Warp Dressing Service  
Improves Weaving"*

NORFOLK - - VIRGINIA

## Want Department

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want column of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium

### Wanted.

Overseer spinning and winding for 16,000 spindle mill making white and colored Hosiery and Underwear yarns. Must be a hustler for production, a good manager of help, and know how to keep down unnecessary cost; will pay \$33.00 per week and give house and lights free. Apply by letter stating your qualification to John W. Long, Supt., National Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

### Manager Wants Position.

Wanted, to communicate with a medium size yarn mill that is not getting the desired results. I am 39 years of age, and have 25 years experience in the mill, and am thoroughly familiar with every phase of manufacturing and selling cotton yarn, and am in position to build and operate a mill successfully, having made a life's study of the business, and have a clean and successful record. Address Manager, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Wanted—Loom Fixers—Section Men.

Several Draper fixers, as we are starting 500 new Draper looms. Can also use one card grinder and two section men for spinnin groom. None but first-class men need apply. Address Supt. Laurel Mills, Laurel, Miss.

### Subject to prior sale, I offer:

12 Lowell Revolving Flat Top Cards.  
3 Box Head 2-in. Ring Whittin Spinning Frames, 208 Spindles each.  
3 Lowell 2-in. Ring Spinning Frames.  
3 Draper Wappers. Glass Step Creels.  
5 Tape Drive E. & B. Ox6 Spoolers.  
1 No. 30—100 Spindle Cone and Tube Foster Winder.  
3 Lowell Slashers 5x7 foot Cylinders.  
6—5 Roll Cloth Calendars.  
12 "E" Model 40-inch Draper Looms.  
50 "C" Model 32-inch Draper Looms.  
All the above machinery is in excellent condition.  
Address M. F. G. Co., care Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

### Wanted.

6 to 12 Extra Heavy 100-in. to 116-in. Looms, 5 to 6 Harness.  
1 Warp Compressor 60-in. to 80-in. Beam Head.  
100 Draper Looms 90-in. to 110-in.  
6 to 8 Woolen Cards 48x48. Iron Cylinders.  
1 large and 1 small Barber-Coleman Tyeing-In Machine.  
1 Complete Outfit for making 3-ply  $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  Rope.  
Give lowest cash price, f. o. b. cars and where machinery can be inspected.  
Address Private, care Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

## GUDE & CO.

All classes of building construction promptly and efficiently executed at reasonable prices.

CANDLER BLDG.

ATLANTA, GA.

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Price of cotton advancing, Cotton goods moving. Why not replace worn out floors? We have all grades perfectly manufactured for sale, car lots only. Ask for delivered prices.

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### Hosiery Mill Manager.

Want position as manager or superintendent of hosiery mill. Have 25 years experience on all grades of hosiery. Can give best of reference. At present employed. Address Hosiery, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Superintendent Wanted.

"Wanted, a first class inside mill superintendent for a 20,000 spindle mill, manufacturing dob-bys. Do not answer this ad unless you are capable and are able to furnish A-I references as to character and qualifications. Address Dobby care Southern Textile Bulletin."

Wanted—At once complete roll covering outfit in good order. State condition and price. Address box 1318, Greenville, S. C.

Wanted—Warp-tying machine man, Barber-Colman machine mill in South Carolina. Regular work, good pay. Apply Box 64, care Southern Textile Bulletin.



## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer of weave room. Ten years' experience. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger room. Address No. 3207.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or overseer of carding and spinning in medium size mill. Best of references. Address No. 3298.

WANT position as superintendent of good mill on white or colored work, plain or fancy. Experienced on all kinds of work and have handled two or three good jobs with satisfaction. Address No. 3209.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill. Long experience and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3210.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Long experience in all lines of work and can produce satisfactory results. Address No. 3211.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both or superintendent of yarn mill. Will go anywhere. Twenty years practical experience in mill and a graduate of two textile schools. Address No. 3212.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000-spindle mill on warp or hosiery yarn, white or colored. Prefer mill equipped to spin variety numbers—from 8's to 30's. Married, age 42, thirty years' in mill and can make what the trade wants. Would consider overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Address No. 3213.

WANT position as overseer of large weave room as assistant superintendent, or superintendent of small damask mill. Ten years' experience, seven as overseer; graduate of N. C. Textile School. Address No. 3214.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill or overseer of large weave room. Now employed but want to change on account of location. Long experience and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3215.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill on plain weaving or yarn, or overseer of carding and spinning. Am 38 years of age; married; 12 years' experience as overseer, three years as superintendent. Good reason for changing. Address No. 3216.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both in large mill or superintendent of small mill. Several years of successful experience and a wide range of work. Reference. Address No. 3217.

WANT position as overseer of carding in mill often to forty thousand spindles. Prefer coarse or medium numbers. Now employed as second hand in large mill. Thirty-three years of age; married, and can furnish good reference from present employer. Address No. 3218.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large yarn or weaving mill on white goods. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3219.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction but don't like location; 41 years old; married; 18 years' experience as superintendent and overseer. Can handle any size job. Address No. 3220.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on white or colored goods. Many years' experience and reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3221.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in good mill. At present employed but have good reasons for changing. Age 40, married, with small family. Can furnish best of reference. Address No. 3222.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or carding and spinning. Can furnish best of references and get results. Address No. 3223.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill. Employed at present but want larger job. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3224.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Long and successful experience and can furnish good reference. Experienced on white and colored work on all numbers. Address No. 3225.

WANT position as superintendent of good hosiery yarn mill. Can furnish reference from some of best mill men in South. Address No. 3226.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning in large mill or both in small mill. Address No. 3227.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill. Now employed but have good reasons for making change. References if wanted. Address No. 3228.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had many years' experience and can give satisfaction on either large or small job. Satisfactory references from past and present employers. Address No. 3233.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or would take place as overseer of carding or carding and spinning. Now employed as superintendent of combed yarn mill. Have been superintendent and overseer for long term of years; have been with present company for 10 years. Age 36. Good references. Address No. 3234.

WANT position as superintendent or salesman for textile supply house, or office position with mill company. Am textile graduate and have had long and varied experience in mill work. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3235.

WANT position as superintendent, preferably in colored goods mill. Have been superintendent for many years, and have run colored mills on almost every class of goods made in the South. Successfully operated one mill on sheetings for three years and am especially experienced on gingham and outings. Address No. 3236.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room, large or small; am 44 years old; 25 years' experience. Good references. Long experience in clerical work and would consider clerical position. Address No. 3237.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience and am capable of getting good results. Best of references. Address No. 3238.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced and can handle white or colored work, hosiery or underwear yarns, cone and tube winding, plain weaving. Have been superintendent in some of the most successful mills in the South. Can get quality and quantity production. Excellent references. Address No. 3239.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed but have good reason for changing. Can handle large or small job and have had many years' experience on a wide variety of goods. Good references. Address No. 3240.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Thirty-nine years old. Have had 13 years' experience as overseer, eight years as fixer, grinder and second hand. Experienced on white or colored work. Good references. Address No. 3241.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed on large job, but have satisfactory reasons for wishing to

change. Many years' experience on various fabrics. Can furnish satisfactory references as to character and ability. Address No. 3242.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning, or superintendent of small mill. High grade man who can get excellent results. Now employed, but wishing larger position. Best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 3243.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have held similar positions with some of the largest mills in South Carolina. Thoroughly experienced in engine, boiler and shop work. Have handled this work for 20 years. Am an A-1 mechanic and can give fine references. Address No. 3244.

WANT position as overseer of weave or yarn mill. Am especially qualified for job on ducks and yarns. Experienced also on sheeting and bag goods. Prefer Georgia, Alabama, North or South Carolina. Satisfactory references. Address No. 3245.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner, or would take carding and spinning. Have had many years of practical experience both as superintendent and overseer. Good character, excellent references. Address No. 3246.

WANT position in spinning room. Can overhaul spinning, plumb spindles and handle all kinds of similar work. Can come on short notice. Excellent references. Address No. 3247.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room, shipping clerk, or both. I have handled this work in large mills on various goods and have always given satisfaction. Would like to correspond with mills needing first class cloth room man. Satisfactory references. Address No. 3249.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning. Long experience. Can furnish good references as to my ability to get quantity and quality production. Fine references. Address No. 3250.

WANT position as superintendent of cotton twine or cordage mill. In present position as superintendent for 12 years. Would accept position as carder and spinner. Fine references. Address No. 3251.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, medium size, or would accept good place as overseer of carding. Practical man of all-around experience and can give satisfaction. References. Address No. 3252.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent, or would consider place as overseer of weaving in large room. Can handle either plain or fancy work and can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3253.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, or would take position of second hand in large room. Thoroughly qualified by experience and training to handle spinning efficiently. Good references. Address No. 3254.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have handled some of the largest jobs of the kind in Southern mills and am competent and reliable man. Now employed, but wish a larger place. Excellent references. Address No. 3255.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed with good mill, but am qualified to handle larger job and will be glad to correspond with mill who needs weaver who is experienced and able to handle a wide variety of fabrics. Address No. 3256.

WANT position as carder, spinner, or would take both. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Excellent references. Address No. 3257.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning in any size room. Would take carding and spinning in large mill. Prefer mill in the Carolinas or Virginia. Now employed, but wish larger job. Good references. Address No. 3258.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill in and Southern State. Am experienced on all kinds of yarns, single and ply yarns, skeins, tubes and hosiery yarns. Good references. Address No. 3259.

WANT position as mill bookkeeper, pay roll clerk, general office assistant or typist. Am thoroughly familiar with textile office work. Can come on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3260.

WANT position as shipping clerk or cotton grader. Qualified to handle either or both jobs. Good references from present and past employers. Address No. 3261.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am practical man of many years' experience and can get quality and quantity production. Best of references. Address No. 3262.

WANT position as overseer of small weave room or as assistant overseer or second hand in large mill. Am 41 years old, strictly sober and honest. Would be pleased to submit references. Address No. 3263.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 15 years' experience as overseer and second hand and have always given satisfaction. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3264.

WANT position as superintendent, or would take place as overseer of weaving in large mill. Now employed. Experienced on various constructions and am competent, reliable man. Address No. 3265.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed on good job, but have good reasons for wishing to change. Experience on many weaves and can give satisfaction. Excellent references. Address No. 3266.

WANT position as superintendent or would accept place as overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Fine references as to character and ability. Address No. 3267.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am thoroughly experienced on practically all kinds of goods made in the South. Now employed. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 3268.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had 16 years' experience as spinning room overseer and can give satisfactory references from present employers. Have been on present job for four years and given satisfaction. Address No. 3269.

WANT position as superintendent. Now successfully running yarn mill, but am capable of handling a much larger job. Good references. Address No. 3270.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of large weave mill, but have good reasons for wishing to change. Would be glad to submit references from present and past employers. Address No. 3271.

WANT position as second hand in spinning. Long experience in large rooms and can guarantee to give satisfaction. Now employed. Can give best of references. Address No. 3272.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, or carding and spinning. Now employed as overseer spinning. Can handle any size job in competent manner. Have held present position for three years, but wish to change to another section. Good references as to ability and character. Address No. 3273.

WANT position as superintendent, or would consider good carding job. Yarn mill only, 5,000 to 15,000 spindles. 12 years as superintendent. Age 44, married. References. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3274.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed in large mill and giving satisfaction, but would like to change. Excellent references. Address No. 3275.

WANT position as superintendent, or would accept position as overseer of carding in well paying mill. Now employed, but wish larger place. Long practical experience and can get results. Address No. 3276.

WANT position as carder, spinner, or overseer of carding and spinning. Have had over 20 years' experience in the mill and have satisfactorily handled many large jobs. Now employed. Excellent references. Address No. 3277.

WANT position as superintendent in mill of 10,000 to 50,000 spindles. Now have place as superintendent of medium size yarn mill, but wish larger job. Can guarantee quality and quantity production. Prefer to locate in Georgia. Best of references showing long experience and character and ability. Address No. 3278.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer of spinning and twisting in large mill. Can come on short notice and will gladly furnish references showing my ability to handle the work satisfactorily. Address No. 3279.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning, or both. Now employed in successful mill, but wish to change for larger place. Experienced, sober and reliable. Good references. Address No. 3280.



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DOBBY CHAIN—  
Rice Dobby Chain Co.  
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Morse Chain Company.  
Link-Belt Company.

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Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F.  
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Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Company.  
Link-Belt Company.  
ELECTRIC LAMPS—  
General Electric Co.  
See Lamps, Lighting.  
ELECTRIC LIGHTING—  
Huntington & Querry.  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.  
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General Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.  
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Parks-Cramer Co.  
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High Point Machine Works  
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Sydnor Pump & Well Co.  
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General Electric Co.  
Perkins & Son, B. F.  
See also Ventilating Apparatus.  
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Tolhurst Machine Works.  
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General Electric Co.  
Perkins, B. F., & Sons.  
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General Equipment Co.  
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Champion Chemical Co.  
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General Electric Co.  
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General Electric Co.  
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Morse Chain Co.  
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Dixie Seal and Stamp Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co., Bristol, R. I.  
Diamond State Fibre Co., Bridgeport, Pa.  
Draper, E. B., 506 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.  
Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass.  
Dronsfield's Sales Agency, 232 Sumner St., Boston, Mass.  
Eake Corporation, Norfolk, Va.  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.  
Dunn & Co., 15 W. Trade, Charlotte, N. C.
- E**  
East Jersey Pipe Co., Patterson, N. J.  
Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass.  
Eureka Iron Works, Inc., Lincoln, N. C.
- F**  
Federal Tax Service Corporation, Charlotte, N. C.  
Franklin Process Co., Providence, R. I.
- G**  
Garland Mfg. Co., Saco, Me.  
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.  
General Building Company, 524 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.  
Grant Leather Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn.  
Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.  
Greist Mfg. Co., New Haven, Conn.  
Gude & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
- H**  
Haywood Dept., T. Holt, 85 Leonard St., New York.  
High Point Machine Works, High Point, N. C.  
Hirsch Lumber Co., 1203 Heard National Bank Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.  
Hitchcock Co., F. C., 50 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.  
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass.  
Huntington & Guerry, Greenville, S. C.  
Hutton & Bourbonnais Co., Hickory, N. C.
- I**  
Ivey Mfg. Co., Hickory, N. C.
- J**  
Jones Machinery Co., Atlanta, Ga.
- K**  
Kaumagraph Co., 209 W. 38th St., New York.  
Kaustine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.  
Keever Starch Co., Greenville, S. C.  
Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Company, Jenkintown, Pa.  
Kilpstein & Co., A., New York.
- L**  
Link-Belt Company, Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Lookout Boiler & Mfg. Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Lockwood, Greene & Co., Boston, Mass.  
Logan-Pocahontas Fuel Co., Charleston, W. Va.  
Lucas, John, & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Lupton, David, Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
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Macrodi Fibre Co., Woonsocket, R. I.  
Marston Co., John P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.  
Masury-Young Co., 196 Milk St., Boston, Mass.  
Mauney Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Mathieson Alkali Works, 25 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.  
McLeod Leather Belting Co., Greensboro, N. C.  
Marrow Machine Co., Hartford, Conn.  
Metz & Co., H. A., 122 Hudson St., New York.  
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Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N. Y.  
McNaughton Mfg. Co., Maryville, Tenn.
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North Carolina Reed Co., High Point, N. C.  
National Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.  
National Aniline & Chemical Co., New York.  
New Brunswick Chemical Co., New Brunswick, N. J.  
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 401 Broadway, New York.  
Newport Chemical Works, Passaic, N. J.
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Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.
- P**  
Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass.  
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R. O. Pickens Slasher Hood Co., Spartanburg, S. C.  
Powers Regulator Co., The, Chicago, Ill.  
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Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave., New York.  
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Scaife & Sons Co., Wm. B., Oakmont, Pa.  
Scott & Co., Henry L., Providence, R. I.  
Screw Machine Products Corporation, Providence, R. I.  
S K F Industries, Inc., New York.  
Select-O-Phone Corporation, Providence, R. I.  
Seydel Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J.  
Southern Distributing Co., Charleston, S. C.  
Shambow Shuttle Co., Woonsocket, R. I.  
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Stafford Co., The, Readville, Mass.  
Staley Mfg. Co., A. E., Decatur, Ill.  
Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.  
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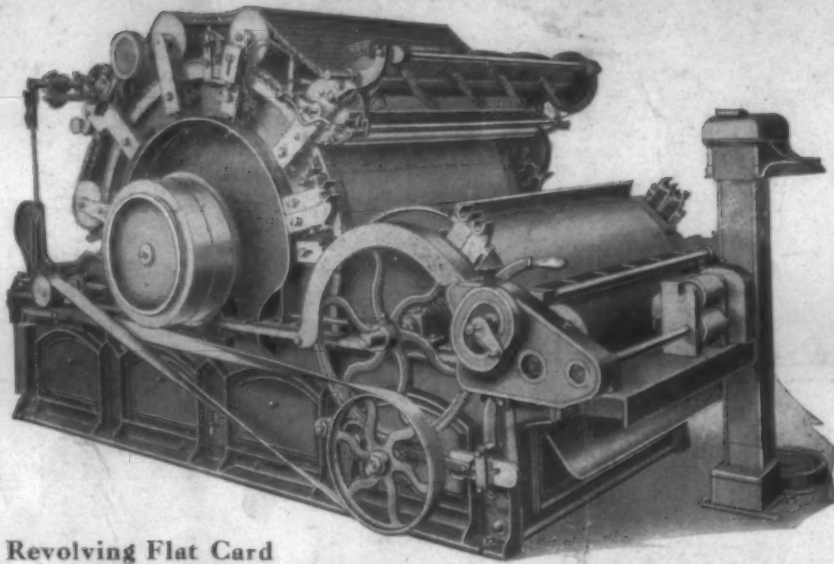
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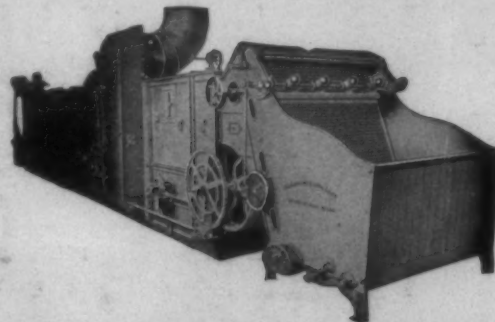
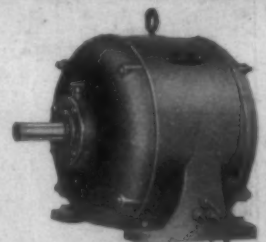
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